The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY MARCH 12, 1896. XXXIV—NO. 52

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B. & B

The reason our announcement appears in this paper is because we want to attract your attention to our store, we sell

dry goods

but if we didn't do it somewhat differently from the usual way, we wouldn't have much to talk about, but we think we have, and the difference is in the prices—may be there are other stores keep as nice goods, but we are not sure about that, whether they do or do not, but we are sure that this store has a very large and choice assortment of new Silks. Dress Goods, Suitings and Fine Wash Goods at prices that will be to your interest to find out about.

We make it as simple as possible for you—have a mail order department that sends samples everywhere whenever they are asked for, and makes no charge and if you'll write and say you want them, they'll come with prices attached that will do what we want—sell the goods.

Among the important items are Black All-Wool Serges, 38 inches wide, 25c.

Black Camel Hair Suitings. 44 inches wide, 50c., goods that are worth a dollar.

Figured Black Mohair Suitings, 38 inches wide, 25c., and another lot of finer ones, 35c , and 46 inch ones, 50c.

Plain Black Mohair Suitings. in the various weaves, 38 to 54 inches wide, 25c. to $2.50 a yard.

New line of Imported Suitings, 38 inches wide, 35c. Navy and Red Mixtures that have style to them, and they're all wool.

Fine Coating Serges in choice solid colors, Blues, Greens, Browns, etc., that have a lot of merit at the money—called coating serges, but they're for handsome suits, 48 inches wide, 50c.

Stylish Tweeds—Sightly Stylish Stuffs, 46 inches wide, 75c , and many other lines of Fine New Imported Dress Goods and Suitings from 50c. to $3.50, which when seen, will produce results.

BOGGS & BUHL

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Few People Have Eyes Alike

Fully nine tenths of those who wear glasses have different vision in each eye. Sometimes it is a decided difference, in others only a slight variation.

A Careless Examination

Will fail to bring out this defect; the same lens will be fitted to both eyes, and headaches and eye-strain that medicine fails to relieve are the result.

We Test Each Eye Separately

...ct proper lenses, adjust ...es to suit both eyes. No ...arge for examination.

C. C. MILLER,

Scientific Optition.

No. 1 West Main St., Massillon, O.

Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for copy of itinerary describing an ideal tour of 30 days through Mexico, the land of the Aztec, leaving Cincinnati, February 24th.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

The Church Corner-Stone Destroyed and Contents Stolen.

ONE DOLLAR IN CURRENCY.

Tempts Miscreants to Desecrate the Sanctity of a House of Worship Which Had Stood Unmolested for 57 Years—K. Leifer Discovers the Theft.

NAVARRE, March 9.—As Kirby Leifer was returning from work at Camp Creek mine, on last Friday evening, he noticed that the corner stone of the Cross Roads church had been disturbed. Upon investigation it was found that the stone had been broken and the copper box, that had been placed therein at the laying of the corner stone, was missing. Later the box and a part of the contents were found under the school house, which stands near by. The vandals had opened the box with an ax and taken from it more than a dollar in currency of small denominations, used at the time of the building of the church, in 1889.

A German bible, hymn book, church paper and a well written German manuscript, containing a list of the officers of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations that worshiped there, were also found. The Rev. George Slusser was pastor of the German Reformed congregation, and the Rev. Melsheimer pastor of the Lutheran congregation. The depravity of the wretches, who for the small sum of money contained in the treasury box, would desecrate the sanctity of a house of worship is more than can be understood. It is to be hoped that the vandals will be apprehended and the full extent of the law meted out to them.

MT EATON NOTES.

ET. EATON, March 9.—George Stair was in Wooster, Saturday.

J. J. Wampler is home again after a week's stay in Wooster on the grand jury.

Miss Ora Schlafly closed her fifth successful term of school at Gooden's, Friday, and is hired again for the sixth term.

Dr. E. P. Schaffter left Sunday for Cincinnati, to be gone a week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Numbers gave a party to a goodly number of their friends Friday evening.

Another old and respected citizen of West Lebanon, Fleming Reed, was buried in West Lawn cemetery, and at the same time Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Blasser, of Apple Creek, buried their little boy. Our oldest residents say that this was the first time for two funerals at the same time in our cemetery.

Mrs. William Reed and daughter Iva, of Moreland, O., visited in town a few days the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Dr. F. M. Marshall.

Misses Minnie Schlafly, Lucy Desvoigne, Esta Graber, Sadie Schlafly, Ida Villard, Curtis Ruch, Lillian Numbers enjoyed quite a pleasant evening with Misses Ida and Ora Rosenberry, Saturday, pulling taffy.

Mrs. Peter Baumgartner, of Sonneburg, visited with Mrs. S. A. Schlafly Thursday.

MARSHALLVILLE NOTES.

MARSHALLVILLE, O., March 10 —Willard Etling contemplates moving to Akron in the near future.

Chas. Pfunder has removed to Fredricksburg, where he will engage in the timber business.

A number of citizens of this place and vicinity contemplate moving to Tennessee this spring, evidently considering it the promised land.

The Rev. J. J. Lewis, the lecturer, paid the schools a visit last Friday and gave a very interesting lecture.

Supt. R. A. Leisy will be one of the instructors in the summer term at the Wooster University.

There will be a lecture given at the school house, No 1 Baughman township, on March 20, by Hon. T. W. Orr. Subject: "Our Schools." The winter term of school at this place will close on March 20, and the spring term will immediately begin. Misses Mary Musser and Ola Ault expect to attend the spring term. There will be a prize spelling at No. 7 on the evening of March 21.

CLARKSVILLE ITEMS.

I. Anderson, one of Wayne county's oldest pioneers, is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Brillhart, of Burton City, were in our village Sunday, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Stahl.

Jacob Musser has sold his farm to H. Lehman, and intends moving to California in the near future.

Irwin Tisen, a prepossessing young gentleman of Greenville, was the guest of J. P. Girard and wife Sunday.

We think that Marshallville would be a good place for some lawyer to hang out his shingle as scraps and law-suits are quite numerous these days.

Henry Kistler intends moving to Tennessee in the near future.

Jacob Curie, who has been visiting friends in Tennessee the past month, returned home Saturday, and was well pleased with the trip.

DEATH OF JOSEPH DEAL.

WILMOT, March 10.—Joseph Deal is dead at the age of 47 years, death resulting from a cankerous tumor in the kidneys. He was unmarried.

THE NEWS FROM NEWMAN.

Sheriff Ashbrook, of Carroll county, was in town Saturday hunting up the friends of Dick Aston, to prove his character at his trial on Wednesday. Quite a number will testify,

The friends of John H. Kitt in this place are pleased to learn of his improved condition On Tuesday of last week his recovery was extremely doubtful.

Patrick McBryde, secretary treasurer of the miners' national organization, has compromised his former announcement of not being a candidate for re-election at the April convention, by placing himself in the hands of his friends. We believe the miners could go farther and fare worse, for Patrick understands the condition of affairs at present about as well as any of them.

The Rev. Argus, a Baptist preacher of Cleveland, is circulating among his Newman friends.

Miss Lizzie Ralston resumed her position as teacher of the Bridgeport school Monday, after giving one week of careful attention to her brother, Robert, who suffered the loss of his right eye, but at this writing is doing wonderfully well.

Our Sunday school, under the management of Supt. A. L. Williams, is busily preparing Easter exercises, to be rendered on Easter Sunday evening, and a rich treat is in store for all who may attend,

Doctors Jones and Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, performed a technical operation on Mrs. Mordecai Davis on Monday, by taking away nearly three quarts of pus and water that formed around the stomach and lungs. She was given immediate relief and at this writing is as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

We noticed a letter from R. A. Pollock the distinguished secretary-treasurer of sub-district No. 3, in which he places us in rather a false position, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, we desire to correct our friend Pollock, just a little. We have no desire to enter into a controversy whatever, and hold ourselves ready at all times to be corrected on anything we say or write, for we realize the fact that its the easiest thing in the world for us to be mi-taken. The beauty of a mistake is to be ready to correct the same just as soon as it becomes known. Mr. Pollock accuses us of passing judgment upon the miners, district convention held in Massillon the 20th ult. This we deny, for the reason that we do not believe ourselves competent for such a task. We have always been taught and believe in the principle of in "unity there is strength," although we are free to confess that the miners of the Massillon district have never, within the recollection of the writer, fully realized on the above adage, yet, that is no fault of the fundamental principle of unionism. We have no personal ax to grind in this rivalry that is now going on in the Massillon district other than the desire that the district stands firmly together and allows the majority to rule. Mr. Pollock advises us to become better acquainted with the facts of the late convention before we say anything. Now we read carefully the circular issued by Mr. Pollock, and the report given by THE INDEPENDENT, and the information we received from them was that R. A. Pollock was the only delegate that made known to the public how many miners he represented Mr. Pollock read that item carefully, but evidently did not understand it. We did not say that each delegate didn't report their number of miners to the convention, but what we did say, and what we reiterate, is that Pollock's number was the only one made known to the public. If there were others, we failed to see it, and would be pleased to be referred to it. Mr. Pollock fails to answer the query we asked in the same item, viz: "How many miners did the delegate from North La wrence mine represent?" Now, if the secretary of the convention does not know, who is likely to know, and if he does know why did he not state the number? True, the number of 1,200 was made known to the public, but how is any one who is not behind the curtain to know where those 1,200 came from? We notice in Mr. Mossop's interview he doubts very much the veracity of 1,200 miners being represented at the convention To this we have nothing to say, further than if Mr. Pollock is not prepared to give a verbatim report of the number represented it would have been much better for him to have allowed that part to rest where it was, and, unless a report of this nature is forthcoming, people generally will be compelled to believe that the figures given were somewhat colored In conclusion we say, bury personal differences, all come together, take a vote and abide by the decision of the majority so expressed.

FREE SHOW AT GREENVILLE.

EAST GREENVILLE, March 11.—A traveling medicine troupe has been in our village all week in the school hall, and has furnished our people with a good programme and amusement free of charge.

We are to have lots of music this week. The Dalton Eleventh Regiment band will give a grand concert in the school hall next Saturday night.

A number of our citizens have had another call to appear in the Carroll county court house and be present at the Burns-Aston trial this week

Henry Getweiler, a good citizen of this village, has been adjudged insane and has been removed from here to a place of safety. He leaves in this neighborhood four or five grown children, who are all living together at home. The mother was buried some time ago.

Mrs. E. James is very sick at the present time.

Cyrus Rowe, who has been on the sick list for some time, is again at his post as stable boss at the Anderson mine.

John Price, who was hurt in the Dalton mine one day last week, by having a shot go off for him while he was very near to it, is steadily improving.

MAYSVILLE ITEMS.

This is maple sugar and molasses time now and everybody around here has camps open and busily boiling

Jacob Miller, of Canton, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Karrodi.

Webb Goudy had a wood cutting last week. Twenty-seven were there, and a big pile of wood was cut.

Ed. Saurer drove off a bridge the other night while returning from Orrville. His horse was killed and the buggy wrecked. Mr. Saurer was but slightly injured.

Our school will close next Friday.

News of the Week.

NAVARRE, March 12.—Mr and Mrs. C. N. Ferguson, of Erhart, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs Theodore Geltz, of Massillon, spent Sunday with the family of A. Crossland.

Mrs. A. E. Hall and children visited friends in Massillon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Obenour were called to Reedsburg, O., to attend the funeral of the former's father.

The Rev. and Mrs. Fritz rejoice in the arrival of a new boy at their home, last Friday

The following resolutions were passed by the M. E. Sunday school and Epworth League on Sunday:

Whereas, In the wisdom of our Father in Heaven, he has seen fit to remove from our midst one of our bright and faithful little Sabbath school scholars, Cornelius A. Beck, we would, therefore, offer these resolutions of respect;

Resolved, That little Cornelius was one of our most faithful and attentive Sunday school pupils, and while we greatly regret his loss, yet we know that he still lives in our Father's mansion, "safe from the world's temptation, safe from corroding care."

Resolved, That while we think of him as now learning from the Great Teacher, we shall endeavor to learn from Him, likewise, that we may meet him again in the land of unclouded day.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents and published in the Navarre Times and THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT

GRACE WELCH,
MRS BARNARD,
NORA GARVER,
Committee.

M'KINLEY THE SLOGAN.

The Major's Name Sets the Convention Wild.

FORAKER GAVE THE KEYNOTE.

In a Rousing Speech He Pledges Ohio's Support to the Ex-Governor For the Presidential Nomination—The Committees Named—Reconvened Today.

COLUMBUS, March 11.—The Republican state convention reconvened at 10 o'clock this morning, with Senator-elect Foraker in the chair.

When the convention opened late yesterday afternoon. Chairman Ickes said the Ohio Republicans last year promised to make Bushnell, governor; Foraker, senator, and support McKinley for president, and they were here to carry out the third part of the agreement.

Among the Ohio congressmen and other prominent Republicans on the stage sat ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster. Governor Bushnell occupied one of the boxes.

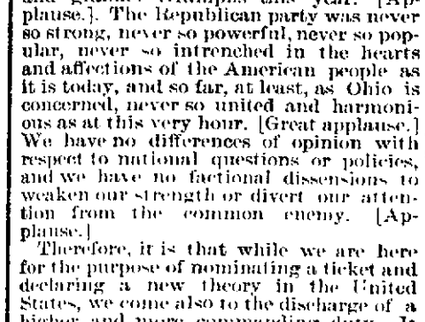
Mr. Foraker, in his speech, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I sincerely thank the state central committee for the honor of temporarily presiding over this convention, and I most heartily thank you, gentlemen of the convention, for your kind and enthusiastic greeting. Be assured of my proper appreciation. Ordinarily, as I understand it, it is thought to be the chief duty and office of the temporary chairman of a convention like this to discuss current political questions and define party positions. Ordinarily I should make that kind of an address on such an occasion as this. It is possible that you are expecting some such remarks as these. If so, you will be disappointed, for in my judgment that kind of an address is not necessary under the circumstances attending us here today. It is not necessary because everybody knows that no matter what questions may be discussed in the coming campaign the one great, towering, supreme issue in the contest of '96, will be whether for the next four years this country shall be ruled by Democracy or by Republicanism. [Applause.] And everybody knows in advance what the verdict will be. [Applause.] For even our Democratic friends understand and can see that the sweeping victories of last year are to be followed by still greater and grander triumphs this year. [Applause.]. The Republican party was never so strong, never so powerful, never so popular, never so intrenched in the hearts and affections of the American people as it is today, and so far, at least, as Ohio is concerned, never so united and harmonious as at this very hour. [Great applause.] We have no differences of opinion with respect to national questions or policies, and we have no factional dissensions to weaken our strength or divert our attention from the common enemy. [Applause.]

Therefore, it is that while we are here for the purpose of nominating a ticket and declaring a new theory in the United States, we come also to the discharge of a higher and more commanding duty. It has already been indicated by our chairman. The Zanesville convention declared that the Republicans of Ohio would this year unitedly and enthusiastically support the candidacy of Governor McKinley. [Applause.] The time has come to redeem that pledge, and we are here to redeem it. In every district and county convention so far held this year in this state, he has already been endorsed. We assemble now as the representatives of the Republicans of the whole state for the purpose of doing the same thing. [Applause.] We owe it to ourselves as well as to him to do it with spirit, to do it with unanimity, to do it in such a manner, in short, as will signify to the whole nation that he has now, and will have at the St. Louis convention, the united, hearty, cordial, enthusiastic, unqualified support of Ohio. [Great applause.]

It is due, however, to the Republicans of Ohio and especially to Governor McKinley himself that it should be said here and now, that our preference for him is not conceived in any spirit of antagonism or hostility to any other man whose name is mentioned in connection with that high honor. [Applause.] The Republicans of Ohio do not lack appreciation for Thomas B. Reed, or Levi P. Morton, or William B. Allison, or Matthew Stanley Quay, or any of the great leaders who have been mentioned in connection with that honor. On the contrary we admire and love them all, and if the St. Louis convention should disappoint us and give its honor to one of them, we here and now pledge to him in advance the electoral vote of Ohio by the largest majority ever given in the history of the state. It is not that we "love Cæsar less but Rome more." [Great applause.]



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

William McKinley is our own. He lives here in Ohio and always has lived in our midst. [Applause.] He is our friend, our neighbor, our fellow citizen, our fellow Republican. Shoulder to shoulder with him we have been fighting the battles of Republicanism in this state for a generation. We know him and he knows us. We know his life, his character, his public services and his fitness for the place for which he has been named.

He has been our soldier comrade, our representative in congress, our governor. By all these tokens, we here today present him to the Republicans of the other states of the Union as our choice and ask them to make him theirs. [Great applause.] In this connection it should be remembered that he is identified with all that is good and great and grand and glorious in the history of Republicanism. [Applause.] When but a mere boy, answering his country's call, he shouldered his musket and marched away after the flag to the music of the Union to make a record for gallantry and heroism at the front on the battlefields of the republic. [Tremendous applause.]

Returning and entering Congress he was soon there distinguished for his eloquence of speech, his fidelity to duty, his wise and conservative judgment and his ever patriotic and conscientious regard for the rights of the people; 1890 found him at the head of the ways and means committee and leader of the house. In that position it fell to his lot to frame and secure the enactment of the McKinley law. [Applause.] That measure has made his name familiar in all the world and has made him exceedingly unpopular in almost all the world outside of the United States. [Great applause.] But it has correspondingly endeared him to his countrymen. Time has vindicated his labor. The last three years have been years of trial. They have been years of Democratic rule; they have been years of education for the American people in the school of practical experience. As a result the American people know a great deal more about the tariff now than they did in 1892. [Applause.] Every business man has found out that no matter what kind of business he may be engaged in the tariff has a close, direct relation to him and the wageworker has learned that his prosperity depends on the maintenance of a protective tariff policy. As a result, in every section, in every state, in every county, in every municipality, in every mill, and mine, and furnace, and forge and workshop, everywhere throughout all this broad land, where capital is invested or labor is employed, William McKinley is the ideal American statesman, the typical American leader and the veritable American idol. [Great applause and cheers.] No man ever in public life in this country enjoyed such universal popularity as is his. [Applause.] No man in this country in public life ever commanded, as he now commands, the affections of the great mass of the voters of this country.

Blameless in private life, as he has been useful and illustrious in public life, his name in our judgment will inspire more confidence, excite more enthusiasm and give greater guaranty of success than any other name that can be inscribed on the Republican banner. [Great applause.] As the candidate of the Republican party, he will command the support of all classes and shades of Republicans, and at the same time command also the help of tens of thousands of patriotic Democrats in every state of the Union. [Great applause.] All who believe in America, all who believe in Americanism, all who believe in promoting and advancing the interests of America at home and abroad will rally to his support and help him to plant our banner in triumph on the citadel of the nation. [Cheers.]

His administration will be a fit rounding out of the glorious achievements of the nineteenth century and constitute a bright and inspiring chapter with which to commence the record of the second era of Republican rule. [Applause.] Under his administration there will be no more deficits, no more bond issues in times of peace, no more bond syndicates, no more trouble about the national credit or the national currency, no more "haggling" about pensions for the men who saved the Union (cheers and applause), and no hesitation, whatever, such as we now see in the White House in demanding and securing for the United States her rightful place and consideration among the nations of the earth Called to that office, he will fill it without obligation to any influence or power except that which emanates from the people whom he will be called to serve, and in all that he does he will be governed by that belief upon which has been founded and run his whole career that this government is of the people, by the people and for the people. [Great applause.]

Other states are declaring for him. Ohio cannot lead the column; it is already on the march. [Cheers]. All we can do is to join the procession. [Cheers.] We will not hesitate longer to take action in that respect.

Grosvenor, Judge A. C. Thompson and Hon. C. L. Kurtz were appointed as the committee that sent the following telegram to the president of the Republican convention at Wichita, Kan.:

The Republicans of Ohio, in their annual convention assembled, send greeting to the gallant Republicans of Kansas and assure them of the distinguished appreciation of the Ohio Republicans of the earnest support given to Ohio's great leader by the time tried Republicans of Kansas. Ohio will join Kansas at St. Louis and in November next will celebrate the victory for McKinley, protection and prosperity.

The following state committee was selected:

First district, Vivian J. Gagin, Hamilton; Second, Peter Durr, Hamilton; Third, John E. Feight, Montgomery; Fourth, W. L. Parmenter, Allen; Fifth, C. H. Marshall, Williams; Sixth, Dr. A. E. Arehart, Brown; Seventh, C. B. Schuck, Pickaway; Eighth, H. P. Crouse, Hancock; Ninth, Lemuel P. Harris, Lucas; Tenth, C. E. Hard, Scioto; Eleventh, W. W. Merrick, Meigs; Twelfth, T. J. Pickering, Fairfield; Thirteenth, Thomas D. Dewey, Sandusky; Fourteenth, W. W. Skiles, Richland; Fifteenth, I. R. Rose, Washington; Sixteenth, W. McD. Miller, Jefferson; Seventeenth, C. B. McCoy, Coshocton; Eighteenth, W. C. Eirick, Stark; Nineteenth, B. F. Perry, Jr., Ashtabula; Twentieth, James Caldwell, Cuyahoga; Twenty-first, Hugh J. Buckley, Cuyahoga.

The usual committees for the convention work were appointed, the one on resolutions being as follows;

First district, Howard Ferris, Hamilton; second, Max Bergheim, Hamilton; Third, J. T. Suthpen, Butler; fourth, John T. Dellinger, Anglaize; fifth, N. H. Phillips, Paulding; sixth, Hon. John Little, Green; seventh, Hon. G. N. Wilson, Madson; eighth, Hon. S. T. Hugh, Hardin; ninth, N. H. A. Reed, Lucas; tenth, Hon. L. J. Fenton, Adams; eleventh, Byron Lutz, Ross; twelfth, George K. Nash, Franklin; thirteenth, Cyrus Sears, Sandusky; fourteenth, Hon. J. T. Haskell, Lorain; fifteenth, H. C. Van Voorhis, Muskingum; sixteenth, Hon. J. J. Gill, Jefferson; seventeenth, M. L. Myser, Wayne; eighteenth, W. R. Taylor, Columbiana; nineteenth, O. P. Sparra, Portage; twentieth, J. K. Durbing, Medina; twenty-first, Henry Vail, Cuyahoga.

The following have been decided on for alternates-at-large: Dr. J. E. Lowes, Senator John P. Green, colored, Senator Charles Fleischman, Congressman John N. Tayler. Electors-at-large: E. F. Mack and Albert Douglas.

A slate was also agreed upon for the state ticket, including General A. T. Wykoff for secretary of state against Doty and Kinney, who were making a close race. Williams for supreme judge, Blackburn for food commissioner and Stillwell for member of the board of public works are also slated.

The planks in the platform on the tariff and finance were adopted as written by McKinley and express his views on protection and bimetallism. The currency resolution is the same as in the national platform of 1892. The resolution endorsing McKinley for president is as strong as it could be made.

The embarrassment on certain temperance state legislation was covered in a general indorsement of the present legislature, which defeated radical measures and increased the liquor tax. There is nothing specially new in the declaration, but the preamble is a caustic indictment of President Cleveland's administration.

In the contest for chairman of the state committee, H. P. Crouse of Findlay, an appointee of McKinley, was elected over Vivian J. Fagen of Cincinnati, by a vote of 12 to 6.

Kurtz is elected for national committeeman.

Besides the telegram pledging the support of Kansas, one has come from the McKinley Business Men's club of Chicago, saying that 90 per cent of Illinois Republicans are for McKinley and the state delegation will be nearly solid for him.

Taken in Time.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has achieved great success in warding off sickness which, if allowed to progress, would have undermined the whole system and given disease a strong foothold to cause much suffering and even threaten death. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done this and even more. It has been taken in thousands of cases which were thought to be incurable, and after a fair trial has effected wonderful cures, bringing health, strength and joy to the afflicted. Another important point about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that its cures are permanent, because they start from the solid foundation of purified, vitalized and enriched blood But it is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.

Wanted.

Ladies and gentlemen suffering with throat and lung difficulties to call at our drug store for a bottle of Otto's Cure, which we are distributing free of charge and we can confidently recommend it as a superior remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. We will guarantee it to cure you. If your children have croup or whooping cough it is sure to give instant relief. Don't delay, but get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c. Sold at McCuen's pharmacy.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, W. Va , has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than anything else has ever done for me." For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Saltsman Drug Co., Massillon.

For Sale.

A farm and coal, either jointly or separately, is offered at private sale. The farm is that of Ephraim Royer, deceased, on which the Woodland mine is operated, and is located one mile south of East Greenville, O. For particulars inquire of Albert B. Kittinger, administrator.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and $1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops its itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and old sores in two or three days. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon March 10, 1896:

LADIES.

Boener, Mrs. F. P. — Mc Ginger, Mrs. Charles
Johnson, Mrs. Fannie — Smith, Mrs. A. E.

MEN.

Ashbaugh, Bert — Nolan, George
Clark, Harry H. — Fenton, T. H.
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It is an educational privilege to talk with John James Ingalls of Kansas, the spectacular statesman whose post office "job" is lecturing, and who hopes to succeed his successor in the United States senate. Mr. Ingalls' language is so exact, his words balance his meaning so nicely, that the average conversational sloven—and very few are not slovens in conversation—listens to the Kansas statesman first with surprise, then with gratification and finally with a strong ambition to emulate his niceties of speech. I defy any man of average conversational capacity to hold 30 minutes' conversation with Mr. Ingalls without finding new powers of expression at the command of his own tongue. We are so much in the habit of using the same old words and phrases to give a hit or miss expression of our thoughts that we do not realize how commonplace they are until we encounter the refinements of language in the speech of another.

As this narrative of a conversation with Mr. Ingalls, held recently, is written away from the influence of his well balanced tongue, however, its subject may not give it any added graces of style.

I caught Mr. Ingalls between towns on a lecture tour through the southern and eastern states and had the pleasure of spending an hour and a half with him in conversation on political, literary and religious topics.

Mr. Ingalls does not like lecturing because he has a horror of public speaking. This may seem odd to those who have heard him on the senate floor or from the lecture platform. In fact, the Kansas senator had the appearance of one who was enjoying a keen pleasure whenever he took the floor in the senate to defend himself against a personal or political opponent.

"I have a dread of public speaking," he said to me. "When I approach the place where I am to make a speech or deliver a lecture, I am filled with a nameless terror. Sometimes it becomes almost uncontrollable, and I am tempted to turn and fly. For more than 20 years, at the bar, on the stump, on the platform and in the senate, I have practiced the art, but the trepidation is as great now as when I began. But for this drawback I should enjoy lecturing, because it brings me in contact with the best people in many communities and my engagements are so arranged that the traveling is not great. In fact, traveling is pleasant nowadays if you have the money to pay for its luxuries."

I asked the senator what he thought of the prospect of returning to the senate, but he interpreted the question as concerning only the prospects of the Republican party in Kansas, and he replied: "We have excellent prospects of success in Kansas. The Populists and Democrats will probably combine, but the indications are that the Republicans are strong enough now to beat them both."

"On a sound money platform?"

"The Republicans of Kansas are not all for the free coinage of silver, but they are nearly all bimetallists."

How Kansans Regard Silver.

"Of the Allison school?"

"Well, perhaps they go beyond that. They are friends of silver and believe in the use of both metals as money, but they are not sure that the free coinage of silver is desirable at this time. Those who think that because the silver men in the west and south have stopped talking the silver sentiment is dead will find they are mistaken. People have stopped talking, but it is because they have made up their minds what they want. Harvey could not sell any more of his 'Coin' books among them, simply because they have learned all that. Few men have had better opportunities to observe the condition of the public mind than I have, because few have traveled as I have done recently. And I can tell you that if the Republicans and Democrats put gold candidates on a silver platform or a platform which is ambiguous on the money question we may see some remarkable developments in the election of 1896.

"There are conditions confronting the people of the United States now which suggest the great problems which preceded the civil war. Before that war the people held conventions, made speeches, organized parties, and no result came of it. They fought, and the problem was still unsettled. Then Abraham Lincoln, with a single stroke of his pen, found the solution. He signed the emancipation proclamation. All the bitterness and strife of a generation, all the eloquence of Wendell Phillips and the other orators who aroused public feeling, accomplished no final result. Lincoln, at one stroke, disposed of the whole question—settled it for all time. And so I believe some man will come to settle the problems which are agitating and disturbing the people of the United States today. I do not know whether he will come out of Jerusalem or out of Nazareth, whether he will be a young man or an old one, whether he will be a plutocrat or a pauper. I cannot tell what he may be or whence he will come, but I am certain that he will come, and that he will find a simple solution of our national troubles. It will not involve a change in the form of government. I have too much faith in the stability of our system, in the capacity of our people for self government and their attachment to liberty, to believe that. But another Abraham Lincoln is coming. I do not see him on the horizon yet, but he will come in due time, and he will not be on horseback!"

Mr. Ingalls does not believe in the "do nothing" policy of congress, and he has a poor opinion of the financial measures which have been offered to congress for consideration in the last three months.

"They are all what the doctors call 'pro re nata' prescriptions," he said. "They are plasters and placebos. They are intended for the emergency only, and make no permanent provision for the future. The country is waiting for some man to write a prescription for the evils of society and afford relief from hard times, distribute the burdens and the benefits of life more equitably and give all men equal opportunities as well as equal rights.

Discontent In the South.

Mr. Ingalls says that in the south the discontent is taking a very positive form. "Whether this means Republican success in that section or not it would be hard to say, but in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee, where I was very recently, the discontent with prevailing conditions is very pronounced. In Alabama particularly the opposition have served notice that they are going to have a fair election this year, and that the vote is to be counted. The voters of that state have been robbed of their victory twice now, and they are not going to let it happen again. The Populists and Republicans may combine, and if their candidates are elected they will be inaugurated or there will be trouble."

Speaking of the south and the political conditions there, Mr. Ingalls commented on the recent extraordinary speech of Senator Tillman in the senate and expressed surprise that he was not called to order. Mr. Ingalls was for four years the presiding officer of the senate. "His assaults on the president and cabinet were a breach of decorum and in violation of the rules of order in debate," he said. "Mr. Tillman stated some undesirable truths, but his epithets were injurious and should not have been allowed. Such attacks are out of order, because they lead to recrimination and destroy the independence of the different departments of the government. The only explanation of Mr. Tillman's animus is that Cleveland had no friends in the senate, and they were glad to have the pitchfork stuck into him."

The senate has changed a good deal since Mr. Ingalls was a member of it, although that was only five years ago. If he returns, he will find it a very different body. He commented on this fact and said he believed it was more nearly a "popular" body now than was the house of representatives.

I asked Mr. Ingalls if the people of his state had any preference among the candidates for the Republican nomination.

"The people of Kansas," he said, "have no prejudice against any of the candidates. They would support any one of them warmly. But the people of the west and south are strongly drawn toward Major McKinley. Mr Reed has New England behind him, but he is not so popular personally with the people of the west. Mr. Morton has New York, I believe, and Mr. Quay has Pennsylvania, but when you get outside the circle of the 'bosses' the people seem to have a strong liking for William McKinley."

"How about Allison?" I asked.

"Mr. Allison would be a very safe, conservative president," said Mr. Ingalls. "He generally withholds his opinion until he has ascertained what everybody else thinks. But Mr. Allison is not intimate with the people. Harrison would have been the ideal candidate if he had not withdrawn, though perhaps it was as well he did, since he had the bosses all against him. There is something very attractive to the people in the personality of Mr. McKinley. A man who entered the army as a private and came out, not as a brigadier general, but as a simple major, has a strong claim on public sympathy, and Mr. McKinley's domestic life is an idyl. He is obliging, too, and several times, when the result of an election in our state has been in doubt, he has come out to help us, and he did not stand apart on a pedestal to be admired afar off, but he spoke from the tail of a cart or from a car platform, wherever the multitudes were gathered together to see and hear him. He made a pleasant impression throughout the west."

Next Election an Enigma.

While all the indications point to the election of a Republican president Mr. Ingalls says he thinks some strange developments may occur next November.

"The election of 1892 was lost to the Republican party," he said, "through the apathy of Republicans. The Democrats increased their vote very little. In 1894 the verdict was reversed through the indifference of Democrats. The Republican vote was not very largely increased. No one can foretell the result of the coming election if the Republicans in congress drift and dawdle and do nothing. The people look to the house to define measures which will be recognized as the policy of the party, if it is restored to power, and bring prosperity. They will not be satisfied with criticism and censure of the administration. Public indignation is fatigued already with Democratic delinquency and needs no further stimulus."

At this point in our conversation there was a rumbling from the corner where the steam heater was located in Mr. Ingalls' room. He suggested that possibly this was applause, and that pervading smile which used to light up the senate chamber at Washington a few years ago flitted over his face for a moment. I ventured the suggestion that some one was trying to take a cathode photograph through the adjoining wall.

"Is not this latest development of science amazing?" said the senator. "It seems as though we were on the verge of disclosures beside which the discoveries of the past would seem trivial—as though we were about to penetrate the profoundest depths of nature's mysteries. And yet these revelations of science leave us as far from the secrets of human destiny as ever—leave us still to wonder why we are here and whither we go. And, by the way, is it not a remarkable commentary on the moral evolution of our race that 1,900 years after God performed that greatest of all sacrifices—by sending his Son to death on the cross that men might be saved—60,000 martyrs should be butchered in Armenia for believing in his name?"

I asked Mr. Ingalls if he sympathized with those who credited the missionaries, not alone in Armenia, but in China and other "heathen" countries, with stirring up strife and causing great loss of human life.

"They would be much better occupied looking after our own heathen, who are many," said Mr. Ingalls earnestly. "There are the Chinese, whose government is a wonderful illustration of national longevity, for it existed long before Christ, and it shows no signs of disintegration. If the Chinese were to send missionaries to this country to set up their josshouses and preach that our religion was a sham and a fraud and our God a fiction, to proselyte our children, destroy our faith and undermine our theology, they would find us very intolerant, as the Mormons did. They have laws, institutions, literature and worship under which they have existed for 30 centuries. Their days have been long in the land, which is the reward promised for well doing, and it seems both arrogant and superfluous to go abroad so far for objects over which our hearts may expand when there is such an inconceivable aggregate of crime, poverty, ignorance and misery within our gates."

He Extols Salvationists.

I suggested the Salvation Army as a missionary force which was working among the heathen of America with good results, and the senator said he had the greatest respect for that organization and its work.

"Their sermons are not like those of Phillips Brooks and Dr. Swing," he said, "but such sermons would go above the heads of the people Booth is trying to reach. These methods appeal to a class which cannot be reached in any other way. The Catholic church is like them in that; it reaches and controls an element which cannot be influenced by other denominations. The Catholic church is a great conservative force in society, and that is the reason why I am opposed to the spirit of religious intolerance."

I asked Mr. Ingalls if he believed the A. P. A. was becoming a political factor, and he answered that it was a conspicuous force in municipal politics in many cities of the west. He would not venture to say what it might do in the future—whether it would die out gradually or become a national organization. But he said he thought it was gaining in strength and was based upon a passion that was always formidable and had often changed the current of history.

When Mr. Ingalls was more conspicuously in the public eye, a few years ago, he was known as an omnivorous reader. No question came up for discussion in the senate that did not find him thoroughly informed, however recent the literature on the subject. He still reads a great deal, and, living on the cars so much, he has ample time and opportunity to gratify this taste. He finds little to praise and much to condemn in the tone of recent fiction, and he laments the apparent degeneracy of public taste. He says he considers Thomas Hardy's latest novel one of the most flagrant illustrations of "the nude in literature."

"It has not even the merit of good artistic workmanship," he said. "It is absolutely wooden. As to stories with which many popular writers are flooding the magazines and newspapers, they are the weariest refuse of the literary junkshop. A hundred years ago men wrote because they had something to say; now a man makes a name, and on the strength of that he writes as rapidly as he can as long as his name will sell his writings. It is the same as if Corot and Meissonier should put their initials on chromos and sell them for the genuine products of their brush."

Mr. Ingalls is not one of those literary men who aspire to be story writers. That ambition and the desire to write a play seem to be the impulse of almost every man who sees the product of his pen occasionally in print. Mr. Ingalls is content to write essays and criticisms. For that reason he is better prepared to pass unbiased judgment on the fictional work of others. Just now Mr. Ingalls is confined to the narrow limits of a single lecture except on occasions when he visits a town for the second time. But he speaks without notes, and as he is a student, not alone of literature, but of the changing times, he manages to give that lecture a contemporary flavor from day to day through his knowledge of current public affairs. He finds lecturing profitable if not altogether pleasant, and in that he has the advantage of many other statesmen.

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"THE COUNTRY IS WAITING"
"IT IS ABSOLUTELY WOODEN"
"THEY WILL FIND THEY ARE MISTAKEN"
"EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AS WELL AS EQUAL RIGHTS"
"SOME MAN WILL COME"
"IT IS BOTH ARROGANT AND SUPERFLUOUS"

YUCATAN CARNIVAL.

The Three Merry Days Preceding Ash Wednesday.

[Special Correspondence.]

MERIDA DE YUCATAN, Feb. 25.—This is an interesting city, with its old historical buildings and modern luxuries and improvements. As in all Spanish-American countries, there is a spacious central plaza, around which are the principal public edifices. The city hall, on the west, occupies the place of an extensive structure where, nearly four centuries ago, the weary, half starved Spanish invaders encamped on their first arrival at the Indian settlement called Ho. On the east stands the cathedral, more than 300 years old, within whose hallowed walls many grand religious functions are observed every year.

Merida's 60,000 inhabitants consist of three classes—white, mestizo, and Indian. They are well educated and hospitable, lavish when they have means, generous even when they have not, and in Yucatan fortune is indeed fickle, for the hemp plant is this country's only source of wealth, and its value fluctuates so much that the planter's purse is not always equally heavy.

The merriest days of the year are the three preceding Ash Wednesday. The celebration of carnival is a festival that existed in India many centuries ago. At present it is general in most countries where the Roman church prevails. In some places the people behave like lunatics. A typical English tourist happened to arrive in Peru's capital during carnival. His umbrella, carpetbag and goggles attracted the attention of an American resident who was out riding. He told the stranger that the middle of the street was the safest place in which to walk. The only response was a dignified stare. Our traveler had not proceeded far when a refreshing douche was bestowed by a bright eyed belle on the man in checked garments. Up went his umbrella, to be downed a minute later by a second bucket of cold water. The victim exclaimed, "I am in a country of lunatics!" and turned back to the railway station, which he left by the first train. About $150,000 is spent during the Lima carnival on eggshells delicately painted and filled with perfume or water, the people pelting each other with these all day long.

Here in Merida the carnival is less riotous. Several days ago we received invitations to fancy dress balls at the fashionable clubhouses. The cards stated that the club members would be happy to see Senor Fulano and family at three balls to be given on consecutive nights. Invitations were sent to all respectable families (white) regardless of financial standing. The average attendance at the balls was 1,500 persons, about one-third of that number wearing fancy costumes. Married ladies are expected not to dance, and the maidens had mammas and aunties to watch them, which did not prevent a little harmless coquetry. Spectators in gorgeous attire sat in chairs

CATHEDRAL AT MERIDA.

among the trees and flowers, making a glittering maze of color. The charm of it in that balmy, perfumed air and the stars glittering overhead was indescribable.

The scene became yet more seductive when a party of clubmen arrived, fantastically clad as Spanish students in ancient Salamanca university fashion, with long cloaks of many colored patches and broad brimmed felt hats fastened up on one side with knife, fork and corkscrew. The needy students of Salamanca were always ready for a meal; their cloaks, patched with various colors, attested to their straitened circumstances. Twenty or 30 good looking dons thus entered the clubhouse singing in full rich voice carnival melodies and playing on tambourines, violins, flutes and guitars. They walked through the rooms singing their invitation to the dance. Then the first class orchestra played an overture in masterly style, and the gentlemen sought their partners.

The dresses, some imported from Paris, were rich and effective, and all the costumes indicated refined taste.

At this season only we have a chance to see Indian dances and have been much interested in the extol, a vestige of sun worship. Ten of the 20 dancers were dressed as women. Every one wore over his face a piece of deerskin with three holes for eyes and mouth. Their headdress was the half shell of a spherical gourd, decorated with turkey feathers. One who was called the master had hanging from his waist a metallic representation of the sun, in whose center there was an eye inclosed by a triangle from which depended a tongue. Each dancer had a feather fan and a rattle. The musical instruments were a primitive drum, a conch shell, used as a trumpet, a flute and a turtle shell, struck with deer horns. As if groping in darkness the 20 men went three times around a furled flag. Then it was suddenly unfurled, displaying an image of the sun. Uttering a joyous shout the dancers lifted their heads and went round and round, the master singing, "Take care how you step," they replying in chorus, "We step well, O master." With the rattles they imitated a rainfall on parched leaves, the fans being kept in motion as a suggestion of wind.

A few days after the Merida bells were dividing their time between the hammock and the cathedral, because Lent, treading on the heels of carnival, demands ashes for the weary heads and a full confession of all follies.

ALICE D. L'PLONGEON.

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CLEVELAND, O.

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Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

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Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted, the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and oftimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

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He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted in order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients uncured by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

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THE HOUSE ORATORS.

TEN AT LEAST WHO ARE UNUSUALLY GIFTED.

And Those Who Can Always Say Something Worth Hearing Are Thick as Leaves In Vallombrosa—Some of the Most Brilliant Stars.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Don't tell me that the day for great orators has passed and that speeches do not make votes. It only seems so because there are now so many good speakers in congress as well as in the country that no two or three tower far above the rest, as did Clay, Webster and Prentiss, or, to go farther back, Luther Martin, Patrick Henry and Alexander Hamilton. The salient fact just now, as I see it from the gallery, is that the set speeches often have so little relation to the main subject in hand, especially in the senate. Speeches do change votes, but it is on subjects as to which party lines have not been drawn. Once the caucus has pronounced, the cry is, "To your tents, O Israel," and Israel gets there. But at least three-fourths of the work of congress is on matter entirely nonpolitical, and therein business is business. The members interested listen carefully, ask questions, call for facts, and scores of them make up their minds as the discussion proceeds, which is clearly proved by the frequent changes of majorities after an explanation or between the committee of the whole and the house.

And good speeches are apppreciated, too, at least as much as ever, and some of the old members tell me much more so. It takes an artist, at least an enthusiastic amateur, to appreciate an artist, and nobody enjoys a good speech more than the man who has tried hard to make one, even if he has failed. There are in this house at least ten real orators and five times as many men who can always say something worth hearing. It were invidious to name the chiefs, but among the new men well worth listening to I must at least name Williams of Mississippi, Shaffroth of Colorado, Hartman of Montana, Johnson of California, the drollest speaker and oddest genius in the house, and, by the way, representing a district which has produced more gold than any other equal area in the world; Meyer of Lou-

HON. JOSEPH WHEELER OF ALABAMA

isiana, Hall of Missouri, Quigg of New York, Skinner and Pearson of North Carolina and Swanson of Virginia, though of course there are others. As to Towne of Minnesota, he simply stepped in an hour from the seat of an unknown to the very front rank in the house and every day since has added to the high encominms of his speech by old members.

Brilliant Stars.

The oldest can remember but few such cases. There was, the veterans say, Tom Fitch of Nevada, who took the house by storm on his first appearance in 1870 with an appeal in favor of complete amnesty, the immediate occasion being the readmission to all his rights of General John C. Breckinridge. It had the appearance of a bad omen. Fitch was defeated in all his schemes in the house, served but one term, practiced law in Salt Lake City long enough to earn the ardent hatred of the gentiles and dropped completely out of public life. There was also Bryan of Nebraska, who set the house on fire with his first speech in the Fifty-second congress, the subject being the tariff, and at the same session Bailey of Texas blazed forth as a new and very brilliant star, and both these have well maintained their standing.

Messrs. Hartman and Shaffroth also developed extraordinary capacity for maneuvering, as they organized a Republican revolt against the bond bill, and it is now admitted that at one time they had 80 pledged against it. As this would have defeated it Mr. Reed came down upon the floor, and, with his lieutenants, did some mighty lively hustling, and it was only by most earnest personal appeals that the rebels were got back into the ranks. I have never seen a man enjoy himself as Mr. Hartman did while Mr. Towne was speaking. He sat and smiled and beamed and then actually squirmed with delight, and when he could stand it no longer he got up and walked about, then sat down and smiled all over, actually skin full of happiness. He always has a witty reply ready for the suggestions of the Populist members—silver Republicans are extremely sensitive on this point and very much averse to being classed with fiatists—and in response to one he said that he knew the Populists had 13 different ways of restoring prosperity and were soon to add three more planks. One was to encourage the propagation of honeybees by crossing them with lightning bugs, so that the bees could work at night. Another was to effect a thoroughbred cross between the American hog and the centiped, so that every hog would have 100 hams, and the third was to graft the strawberry plant on the milkweed, and thus grow strawberries and cream.

Too Late or Too Early.

The Populists do indeed miss Jerry Simpson very much in this house, but they have already developed a marked capacity for management and rather unexpected ability in practical measures. Mr. Skinner receives many compliments on his bill to provide for a continuous "inside passage," as navigators call it, from the Chesapeake bay to the St. Johns river, Florida. According to his map and figures, but 21 miles of cuts are required, and, with that completed, the larger half of our Atlantic coast trade could be done by vessels that need not go out to sea at all. His bill is warmly approved at the war and navy departments. All this, however, has nothing to do with oratory. The most unfortunate man in the business is Mr. Hardy of Indiana. He came too late or too early, and I don't know which. At any rate, he is sadly out of date. He came to this congress literally possessed by the idea that, while tariff and finance were well enough as temporary issues, the great and lasting issue was honest elections, especially in the south, and he rather flattered himself that he knew all about that. The old heads hastened to point out to him that that was not now the game. They could not quite suppress him.

He first broke out on Mr. Swanson of Virginia and abruptly asked him in the midst of a speech, "How many votes did you get?" There was a fiery sort of colloquy which the other members couldn't understand, Mr. Hardy stating that more votes were cast in his district than in any three of the other's state, and then it turned out that he had mistaken Mr. Swanson for some member from Mississippi, and the result was ludicrous. He next broke out at a night session. Mr. Pearson of North Carolina had told how South Carolina precipitated the states into secession, Mr. Talbert of the latter state had come back with his usual fiery defense of his state, the two had made it up and explained, and it was all supposed to be over when Mr. Hardy suddenly broke out with a furious philippic against South Carolina, reciting her misdeeds from Calhoun down. Trouble was looked for, but to the gratification of everybody Mr. Talbert simply laughed at it. Old Republicans tell me that the real fun of the session will be when the election committee brings these contested seats of southern men into the open house. Mr. Hardy is loaded to the muzzle for that occasion and is still collecting ammunition. He must go off or explode. It is one of the odd facts that the one point on which the old heads on both sides are in hearty accord is that the old southern question shall not be made prominent and the bloody shirt be waved no more forever.

Among the men who always say something worth hearing and yet nearly always get the laugh Walker of Massachusetts is easily first. He believes in his pet measure so thoroughly and is so awfully in earnest that he leans over toward the Democrats and talks as if he were pleading for the salvation of souls, but the more serious he grows the more do the Democrats refuse to take him seriously. In The Record his printed speech is spattered all over with "Laughter" in brackets, and one hearing it knows the reason, but it must puzzle the distant reader to find out.

Joe Cannon's flopping gesture when excited is known of all readers and always amuses those who witness it for the first time, but aside from that he is a pleasing, genial speaker who digresses into humor whenever it will relieve the tedium without injuring the argument. Mr. Johnson of Indiana has actually learned to talk with moderate speed at the beginning of a speech, but when warmed up he goes it with the old race horse rapidity. The official stenographers say they know by his opening what he ought to say or intends to say and go by that, but as to taking him verbatim there has been but one stenographer in America who could ever do it.

Awfully Serious.

Mr. Gibson of Tennessee could give Dr. Talmage points as a contortionist. His movements actually look dangerous, and the force of what he is saying is sadly weakened by the attention his truly peculiar gestures excite. The veteran General Wheeler of Alabama is another who always strives to be awfully serious, and is, in fact, terribly in earnest, yet gets the grand laugh. I have long thought that the philosophers who had so much to say about the harmony of man's physical and intellectual natures ought to make a study of General Wheeler, he is such a grotesque contradiction to all their theories. I am positive that he might live for years in a foreign country without being once suspected of having been a great cavalry general or of being a party leader and prominent speaker in congress. If 100 fairly good judges of human nature were called to pronounce on his case, not knowing who he is, my guess is that at least 50 would set him down as a druggist's clerk or dealer in cheap clothing, while the rest would divide opinion as to whether he was a retired salesman, or country schoolteacher, or something of that nature. Surely no other man in congress has about him so little to suggest the dashing swordsman, like le beau sabreur Murat, the ponderous Blucher, the handsome Turner Ashby and Jeb Stuart, or any of that class whose physical perfections were a large part of their capital in leadership.

Perhaps I ought not to close with a criticism of a new member which, put it mildly as I can, will read like an attack, but Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts really must choose his subjects and his opportunities with more judgment if he is to succeed in his dearly cherished ambition. Next to Mr. Hardy of Indiana he has been the most unfortunate of the new members, first in his proposition to impeach Embassador Bayard and second in demanding the censure or expulsion of Mr. Talbert for "treasonable language." One could see from the gallery the frown with which old Republicans regarded his lead in these cases, but they came to his rescue and managed to turn one case to a committee reference and to dissipate the other. Such men as Cannon, Dingley and Dalzell fought the battle of their class unflinchingly, but it was evident that they wished it had not been begun.

J. H. BEADLE.

THRIFT IN CHILDREN.

A SCHEME TO INCULCATE IT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

School Savings Banks Established In Twelve Different States and More Than $120,000 on Deposit—The Stamp Savings System—Where It Originated.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—J. H. Thiry, a member of the board of education of Long Island City, is the father of the system of school savings banks which has extended now all over the United States. At the time of the last annual report, which was the tenth anniversary of the system, the school saving banks had been introduced in 290 schools of 69 cities of 12 states in America, and the scholars of those schools had deposited $324,665.69 and withdrawn $203,827.87, leaving $120,837.82 still on deposit. Hitherto its adoption has been in the smaller cities chiefly, but Mr. Thiry tells me he has hopes that it will find a footing in some of the larger cities soon. "In Cleveland the question is nearly settled," said Mr. Thiry, "and in New York city the question of introducing the stamp savings system of the Charity Organization society among the children of the public schools is in the hands of a committee of which Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York, is one."

Mr. Thiry's system was suggested by the systems adopted abroad, but it has many features all its own — features which he has worked out with much care. The school savings bank originated in France, where A. C. De Malarce was the founder of the system. It has had a steady growth in that country, and the depositors now exceed 500,000. Belgium, Germany, Denmark, all have school savings banks, and a good start toward their establishment has been made in England through the efforts of Miss Agnes Lambert, the daughter of Sir John Lambert. The postal savings bank is the depository of small savings in England, though, and it is a constant obstacle to the extension of the school savings bank.

The scheme of the school savings bank is very simple. The children are encouraged not to ask money from their parents to put in the bank, but to save their spending money or earn what small amounts they can out of school hours. Whatever they have saved they take to the school on Monday morning, and as soon as the classes are called together on that day the teacher calls the roll of the scholars, and each one who has a deposit to make answers, "Yes, 5 cents," or, "Yes, 1 cent," or whatever the deposit may be, carrying the money to the teacher's desk. The teacher enters the amount opposite the name of the child on a long deposit slip and at the same time enters it in the regular roll-book of the school. Thus the callings of the roll for attendance and for deposits are made one. When the deposits have been made, the teacher foots the column on the deposit slip, counts the money on her table, and if the amounts agree puts the money in a sealed envelope and sends it to the principal. The deposit slip has four columns, and it is kept by the teacher until the end of the month, when it is sent to the principal. Until the deposit of a scholar has reached 50 cents it is kept to the credit of a "general fund." After it reaches 50 cents it is kept in the name of the scholar. When the deposit of any scholar reaches $1, the bank where the fund is kept (one of the regular city banks) issues a passbook to the scholar. Meantime the teacher enters the amount of each deposit on a folded card, on which is entered the name of the depositor and the name of the teacher. This card is given to the pupil.

When the principal receives the weekly collections from the teachers, he makes up a deposit which he sends to the bank with the general bankbook, which is his receipt from the bank for the money. Although he makes the deposits, he cannot withdraw any of them without a check signed by the depositor and the depositor's parents or guardians. The principal keeps account on a printed form of the amount sent in for deposit by each teacher.

The bank which does the school business charges nothing for its service if the deposit of a scholar reaches $3, and deposits of $3 or more bear interest quarterly. If the scholar does not deposit as much as $3 and wants to withdraw the money, a charge of 10 cents is made for the bankbook. All bankbooks are kept by the principal while the scholars are attending school, but they are permitted to take them home on Fridays. The book is given to them if they leave school, and during vacation all of the books are given to the scholars, and the bank cashier acts in place of the school officials in approving withdrawals. These withdrawals are made by special check, which says, "Pay ——, his parents or guardians, —— dollars and charge to account of book No. —." This check is signed by the principal and by the depositor and is paid only on the order of the depositor's parents or guardians. If a child wants to make a withdrawal without going to the bank, he can bring a check properly signed to the school on deposit day (Monday), and he will receive the amount from the teacher out of the deposits made that day.

The system seems complex, but it has not proved so where it has had a thorough trial. As to its utility, Commissioner Harris said of it: "The school savings bank tends to prevent pauperism, crime, sickness, prodigality and various vices and to make children thrifty, orderly, frugal, economical, discriminating in the use of money. It has its influences on all phases of economy in time and virtue as well as money."

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Unanimous Choice

The New York Morning Journal recently offered ten leading makes of bicycles as prizes in a guessing contest, giving the winners free choice of any one of the ten machines. The result was ALL of the ten winners selected

Columbia Bicycles

The Journal accordingly bought ten Columbias, paying $100 each for them, without discount or rebate. On even terms few will choose a bicycle other than the Columbia

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HEADQUARTERS FOR M'KINLEY.

The Big Music Hall at St. Louis Secured For the Ohioan.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Thomas F. Clohesy of Cincinnati, W. R. Kissick of Cleveland and W. B. Gaitree of Columbus, a committee representing the Ohio Republican league as representatives of Governor McKinley, have secured the exposition building for the entire week of the Republican national convention. The large music hall, with a seating capacity of 3,600, and large rooms for committee purposes, besides the halls and corridors, are included.

The building will be used exclusively as the headquarters of the McKinley forces, and meetings will be held every day. Some of the greatest political orators in the country will deliver speeches there for McKinley during convention week. The exposition building is but a few blocks from the convention auditorium. Sleeping accommodations have been provided at the Planters and Southern hotels.

It is stated that definite arrangements have also been made by the Ohio Republican league to sweep down upon St. Louis with 5,000 McKinleyites when the convention opens.

Kansas Will Instruct For McKinley.

WICHITA, Kas., March 9.—The Republican state convention to elect six delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention will convene in this city tomorrow. It is a foregone conclusion that the McKinley men will have everything their own way, in view of the action of a majority of the county conventions instructing for the Ohioan.

New York May Swing to Quay.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Ex-Senator Tom Platt of New York has held a long conference with Senator Quay on the presidential situation. It is said the New Yorker is in favor of Quay after Morton has been disposed of, which will be about on the second ballot, when New York will swing in line for Quay.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Theodore Ricksecker, the New York perfume manufacturer, has assigned

Over $6,000 in cash and jewelry was stolen by burglars from General Field's residence at Buffalo.

A Nolting of Elgin, Ills., has purchased the whole chain of creameries in the western part of Wisconsin

Jailor Cooke of Danville, Va., was fatally shot by George Evans, a convicted negro burglar, who escaped.

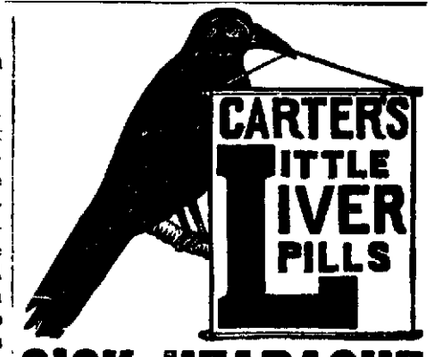
Morris Lapp, confidential man for Smith & Co., New York cloakmakers, is under arrest charged with the embezzlement of $20,000

Edward Murphy, alderman and political boss at St Paul, has been convicted of conducting a disorderly house. He was prosecuted by the W. C. T. U

Three Bell Telephone company collectors at Kansas City were fined $3,000 for violating the ordinance reducing telephone rentals to $9 from $18 per month

Mrs. Alice Lane, owner of a private hospital at Detroit, has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for complicity in the murder of Emily Hall, the English girl.

Morey Calter, alias Railroad Bill, a negro desperado who was guilty of several murders on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near Mobile, Ala., and for whom a reward of $1,500 was offered, has been killed at Atmore, Ala., by officers attempting to arrest him.



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Stove Furnishings and Kitchen Utensils	8 00	6 Cane Seat Chairs	9 00	Mattress	4 50
		Sideboard	25 00	Bed Springs	3 50
Stove man's price	$26 00	Furniture Man's Price	$40 50	2 Cane Chairs	2 50
Cupboard	$10.00	(China Store) Dishes	$12 00	1 Cane Rocker	2 50
3 Chairs	1 50	(Carpet Store) Carpet	16 25	1 Couch	14 00
Sink	6 50	(Wall Paper Store) Window Shades, Curtain Poles	$3 00	Furniture Man's Price	$52 00
Kitchen Table	2 25	(Dry Goods Store) Curtains, Draperies	$12 00	(Carpet Store) Carpet	$15 00
Furniture man's price	$20 25	Total	$83 75	(Wall Paper Store) Shades Curtain Poles	$3 00
Our price for the Complete Outfit	$36 25	Our price for the complete outfit	$70 00	(Dry Goods Store) Curtains	$12 00
				China Store, China Set	1 00
				Total	$89 00
				Our Price for complete outfit	$75.00

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Specials This Week—Body Brussells $1.05. worth $1.20; Tapistry Brussells 75c worth 90c

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SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

The custom house records show that 239,845 cases of champagne were imported into the United States during the year 1895. Mumm's Extra Dry leads with 79,049 cases, and Pommery & Greno Sec is next, their importation being 33,924.

The city clerk has filed a highly creditable report. The economical transactions of the present councilmen during the past year deserve comment. They have succeeded in reducing the city debt by $35,000, though laboring under difficulties. When they assumed their duties the funds were virtually exhausted.

There is an extreme probability that, owing to the peculiar and high distinction which Stark county seeks of the Republican party this year, none of the minor honors will be sought. There is a disposition to allow Columbiana and Mahoning counties to name both congressman and delegates to the national convention. It has frequently been said that Stark county, with its large representation in district conventions, has played the game of politics somewhat ungenerously. This year the plan is to be both big and generous, too.

In matters political it is always the man on top who comes in for the heavy gunning of the opposition. For this reason Mr. Mark Hanna, of Cleveland, who seems to be Mr. McKinley's chosen manager and adviser, is the victim of frequent flings and thrusts, more or less interesting or witty. It may be said in Mr. Hanna's behalf, however, that although he has never dabbled in national politics to any serious extent before, he is doing so now with such energy, sagacity, and good fellowship as to deserve to rank among the ablest of the laborers in the field. Should Mr. McKinley's nomination and election follow, and Mr. Hanna become secretary of the interior—an ambition he is thought to be cherishing, the country will have opportunity to estimate him at his true value.

The ticket selected by the votes of the Republicans of Massillon is one that cannot fail to give considerable satisfaction to all citizens of all parties. The partisanship of the candidates chosen ends with their election, so far as their relations to the public are concerned, for there is next to no party politics in the administration of municipal affairs. It is a matter of great personal importance, however, to Republicans and Democrats alike that men of capacity be placed in charge of the expenditure of public money, and be given power to appoint the subordinate officers who maintain peace and good order. Should Mr. James R. Dunn be elected mayor of the city, and there are many reasons to believe that he will be, it cannot fail to be a source of gratification to everybody to realize that the official head of the community is a man bound up to its highest interests—by long residence, personal and business associations, endowed with just perceptions, and qualified by travel, education, and contact with men of affairs, to represent it creditably in any contingency. It would be a useless proceeding to mention by name the several candidates for council and other local offices. They are as well known to every reader as to THE INDEPENDENT. The council would be strengthened by the election of every Republican nominated on Saturday. That a keener interest in efficient government is now felt than in many previous years, has been shown in the primary election. It cannot fail to result in benefits in which all of us can share.

The Spanish minister De Lome, at Washington, has submitted to an interview having the intent to explain away, or palliate the enormities or crimes committed by the Spanish government and General Weyler against the people of Cuba, as charged by Mr. Sherman and others in the Senate. In their own light alone, his explanations and versions are plausible, but Mr. Murat Halstead, who is now on the island and has been there for a month, writes as follows:

The remedies that Spain proposes are at least inadequate, and the following extracts from an article by a military man in a local paper, and headed "The War of Cuba," published after the retirement of Campos and before the arrival of Weyler, displays the means by which it is the proposition of those who appeal to the sword only to recover Cuba, though it is to competent observation a lost island as the case now stands.

Here are laid down tersely the plans to compensate for ages of indiscretion:

First—Take away the rebels' means of moving from place to place by depriving them of horses and hindering their remounting.

Second.—Deprive them of resources by destroying fruit trees, gathering all cattle in their territory.

Third—Finish with spying by concentrating all the country people in the towns and chastising severely all those who act as carriers, spies, messengers or correspondents.

Fourth—Prevent them from receiving arms, ammunition and provisions by watching closely the coasts and the surroundings of cities and towns—above all, those on the railroad.

Fifth—Divide them and demoralize them by carrying on an incessant and vigorous persecution, especially with cavalry and mounted infantry on horses and trappings levied on the country.

Sixth—Do not permit them to have the least advantage in any encounter; do away with military posts unless they are absolute necessity and let the columns have effective forts. In case the enemy divides itself, observe the same rules in respect to the small bodies in charge of pursuing the groups detached.

Seventh—Check tactics of ambush and false retreats by means of constant flanking, double or single, and do not pursue unless "en eshelon."

Eighth—Prevent them from crossing from one province into another by means of contention lines duly fortified and garrisoned and with easy communication within at least the greater part of its length.

Ninth—Prevent those who surrender from going back to the field by uttering measures to that end.

Tenth—Moralize the war in everything possible, submitting to military courts all delinquents, abettors or harborers and attempts against the rights of the people committed under the pretext of serving the insurrection.

This is the programme of military repression pure and simple, and it has not yet been departed from in any important particular.

"Rebels." Rebelling against what? Taxation without representation; taxation that amounts to robbery; against the personal government of a viceroy, whose despotic rule is law, selected from among court favorites, who spend a few years on the island, accumulate a fortune, return to Spain to spend it, and make way for another cormorant as greedy as the last. In this day of Spanish decrepitude, of ocean telegraphs, speedy communications and world enlightenment, she has become sensitive to criticisms—criticisms that cut like a knife because they are based on facts present, and of history—a history that has the odor of blood—blood shed in her lust for gold and blind craze for dominion

THE BONDED DEBT.

The bonded debt of the nation increased in two years of "Grover and clover:"

February, 1894	$50,000,000
November, 1894	50,000,000
February, 1895	62,315,000
February, 1896	100,000,000
Total	$262,315,000

The two issues of $50,000,000 each bear 5 per cent. interest, and have ten years' life. Interest on these will take $50,000,000 from the treasury.

The present loan and that of last year are 4 per cent., the life of the bonds being 30 years. Interest on these will take $194,778,000. We have, therefore, this exhibit of the cost of Clevelandism in hard, borrowed cash, to be repaid, principal and interest:

Bonds, 5s, ten years	$100,000,000
Interest, ten years	50,000,000
Bonds, 4s, 30 years	162,315,000
Interest, 30 years	194,778,000
Total	$507,093,000

This is one item of the grand total of the cost of Clevelandism, otherwise "the change" which the people took it into their heads in 1892 they wanted. Cleveland and Carlisle and a free trade congress and Wilson and Bayard came high, but we bought 'em.—Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

AGAIN THE OHIO CANAL.

The state engineer of the board of public works, Mr. Charles E. Perkins, has prepared a useful statement concerning the Ohio canal. He says that its business for the past year has been good, and speaks in favorable terms of the financial management. He continues:

"The construction of our canal system was a wonderful undertaking of its time when it is taken into consideration that it was built for the most part throughout a wilderness, and at an expense of about $14,000,000, although the grand tax duplicate of the state at that time did not exceed that of Hamilton county today, and is a monument to the wisdom and statesmanship of its founders, when we contemplate the important part it has performed in the history, growth and prosperity of our great state, and the fact that after 30 years of decline it has a credit balance of earnings over expenditures of $5,000,000

"To say that the canals of our state are now too small to longer compete with railroad traffic for any great distance, is but a reiteration of an axiom contained and enlarged upon in the reports of the department for the last decade.

"The business of the canals is now being confined to local traffic limited to one ton per mile haulage, as I have heretofore estimated—that is our canals are only capable of passing boats of about 80 tons burden, limiting the extreme hauling distance with profit to the operator to about 80 miles."

This is all preliminary to an argument advising the citizens of Akron to seek to secure an option for the purchase of the canal feeders including and roundabout Turkeyfoot lake. Mr. Perkins makes a fairer proposition than any of the others who have written on this subject. He asks only for an option now, the price to be fixed whenever the canal is abandoned Still, the proposal is vicious, and should be opposed. The state, under no consideration, should go about giving away or selling options upon its property. Nobody can tell what enterprises may be in view years hence, and we do not want to wake up some fine morning, when the canal is no longer in use, and discover Akron in possession of rights which might be utilized to more general public advantage.

PRESIDENT RATCHFORD

SPEAKS OF THE MINER'S INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION.

He Thinks the Doctrine Preached by the Leader Does not Apply to This Age—A Claim That They are Not An Independent Association.

State President Michael Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, was visited by an INDEPENDENT representative at his Waechter street home last night, and in the following interview expresses his opinion of the statements recently made by District President J. J. Mossop, of the independent organization, concerning the efforts to re-install the district in the state and national organization:

It scarcely merits a passing notice, much less a reply; it is a mass of repetitions from beginning to end, that sounds like the prattle of a child, or that of an old man in his dotage; while in reality it's the rantings and ravings of a half-distracted, self-styled leader, whose power is vanishing before his gaze, and who, without respect to persons or principles, in his feeble, frantic way, is turning heaven and earth over to regain it. Indeed, his cause reminds me very forcibly of a story that is told of an invading army in one of the European countries, under Napoleon, whose favorite plan of supporting his army was by plunder and pillage; by foraging the country through which he passed. When the peasantry complained of the cruelty of the army, the emperor (who was sometimes called despot) replied, "If you are hostire, we claim the right to live at your expense; if friendly, you have a right to support your deliverers."

So that whether hostile or friendly toward the independent union, the support, morally and otherwise, of the miners of Massillon, is claimed by this great deliverer of the people's rights.

To all those who are not acquainted with the facts leading up to the organization of this so-called independent movement, it may seem from the daily press reports and from the pleadings of injured innocence publicly expressed by its leader, that the miners of the Massillon district were sadly in need of a Moses to lead them out of the impending darkness, and that they had suddenly come upon one who was the very embodiment of all that was pure and noble and self-sacrificing, in the person of one John Mossop.

The reverse of this is exactly true. Instead of the miners looking for a leader, the would-be leader was looking for a constituency, and sized the opportunity resulting from low wages and bad feeling, of the spring and summer months, to gain the public clamor, and thus pose as an emancipator of his people.

For such low wages the miners of Ohio are not responsible, nor are the organized miners of other states. Competition must be met, and the only way to meet it is to organize the competitors. The responsibility of such trade reverses and demoralization rests with the large majority who remain on the outside, and who, like our adversary, are ever ready to share in the fruits of other men's labor, and accept something for nothing.

The false doctrine preached in support of local district union does not apply to this age, though it may have had some merit twenty years ago, when almost every coal field had its own market. Today increased production, lines of railroad from every mine to every market and to every door, has made every miner the competitor, directly or indirectly, of every other miner in the adjoining coal producing states. It has taken much time, talk and loss of wages to have our miners realize their changed condition. The old methods are still employed in some instances, in the face of the additional fact, that many of our large producers have interests in nearly all fields, and the networks of waterways and railways, as facilities of shipment gives them easy access to the markets of the country.

In coming back to the original subject, I like to hear things called by their right name. If we ever had an independent organization of miners in Massillon, it can only be independent insofar as it maintains itself without assistance from others. If it has done this in the past, or can do so in the future, it well deserves the name; if not, it does not, and is therefore only independent on paper. It has been asserted in a semi-official way, as early as last August, that 1,800 miners, in round numbers, withdrew from the United Mine Workers to form this independent union. In the proceedings of their first convention, and among their first acts, as an organized, independent body, we find the following resolution:

Resolved, That our officials be instructed to correspond with the officials of the Jackson district for the purpose of making a united effort to bring about a nine cent differential for the Massillon and Jackson districts over the Hocking valley, and that we are in favor of a joint convention between Jackson and Massillon districts being held at as early a date as possible.

If this is independence I do not know what dependency means, nor do I see the philosophy in asking the support or co-operation of men who were deemed unfit for common association, inasmuch as they were a part of the organization said to have been deserted; such actions on the part of any man or men are but a reproduction of the little boy who tried to pull himself out of the mud by his boot straps.

A greater untruth, and one that was intended to have a more far-reaching and demoralizing effect, was never uttered than the statement that 1,800 miners deserted their organization in the Massillon district last summer. The facts are that for the four months preceding August we had an average membership in this district of less than 200 as a result of the long strike. Our ranks have increased every day from that time to the present. The charge made at the mass meeting that our circular defeated the Massillon strike last fall was also viciously untrue, for the reason that such circular was sent out to the miners of the state on September 26, as the files of your paper will show, and was, therefore, in the hands of the miners before the strike was ordered, and furthermore was treating with a general condition.

I shall believe that Mossop and his staff of lieutenants are sincere when they make their own prices regardless of others, but while the state makes a scale, and such scale is accepted by them, who have done nothing to secure it, but everything possible against it, I shall believe them not only insincere and inconsistent, but that they are living by pillage and plunder against their fellowmen.

Had we been successful in the state arbitration case of last fall, as we hoped to be, (and as Mr. Mossop in one of his cards to your paper believed we would,) the rate would have been assured to the Massillon district that they were then striking for. Could any sane man in the face of such belief and public expression advise men to their ruin and destruction without the least shadow of hope of gaining anything by the loss of work, that could not be secured without it, equally as well

The credit was the greatest and only prize in the contest, and cost the strike, and no matter how the victory may have been gained, Mossop would have claimed the trophy as his own, even though the demand for advance was postponed in Massillon, till prices had advanced both in Pittsburg and Ohio, as was the case on March 1, which together with the resolution above quoted proves conclusively, that they must advance and decline with others, and that the same is realized, their claims to the contrary notwithstanding this ingenious sponging policy thus advised, cannot long continue, and those who stoop to it cannot succeed. The cowardly advantage taken of men in their absence by false representation, will soon be discovered, and the cries of stop, thief, to avert suspecion, will be heard no more, and better still unionism in fact, will be one of the essential requirements of leaders and leadership.

WANTED TO LYNCH HIM.

An Assyrian Peddler Learns a Lesson.

NORTH LAWRENCE STIRRED UP.

The Man Abuses Mrs. Pollock, and when Ordered to Leave the House Threatens to Kill Her—No Officials in the Village at Present.

A committee of North Lawrence citizens, consisting of G. W. Pollock, Robert R. Pollock, William C. Smith and Constable Hiram Keller, arrived in the city Monday evening with an Assyrian peddler, named Thomas Mosey, in custody. Mosey was taken before Mayor Schott, and after pleading guilty to a charge of carrying a concealed weapon, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, amounting in all to thirty-four dollars, to stand committed until paid.

The village of North Lawrence is, at the present time, entirely destitute of the protection of the law. Samuel Miller, the local justice of the peace, has resigned, and no successor has been appointed or elected Monday evening Mosey, the prisoner, came to town and went to the home of R. R Pollock during the latter's absence, and inquired of Mrs. Pollock if he could sell her anything She replied in the negative, and as he seemed loth to leave she ordered him from the house. He refused to go and began to address Mrs Pollock in a very insulting manner At this Mrs. Pollock picked up a fire poker and waving it aloft, again commanded the peddler to leave. Mosey then pulled a revolver from his pocket, and but for the arrival of a number of neighbors who had been attracted by the screams of Mrs. Pollock and her child, it is hard to say what he might have done. At the sight of the other citizens, however, he took to his heels in the direction of East Greenville. News of the affair rapidly spread and when it became known that Justice Miller had refused to take any action, a posse of men and boys was organized to pursue Mosey. After a brief chase he was captured. Many of the posse had became greatly excited and procuring a rope they endeavored to get the prisoner from the hands of the less agitated citizens, saying that they would string him up to the first tree The cooler-headed men, however, prevailed upon the others to respect the law, and Mosey was taken back to town.

Mayor Schott was then consulted by telephone, and he instructed the men to bring Mosey on to Massillon and the papers could be made out later The party arrived at 9:22 o'clock, on the Pennsylvania railroad. Two charges were preferred against Mosey, one of carrying a concealed weapon, another of menacing the life of Mrs. Pollock. The latter was withdrawn as Mrs Pollock is very ill and her husband does not care to have her appear in court.

Not to be Trifled With.
From Cincinnati Gazette.

Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble may end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are today countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurance gave no concern and were therefore neglected. When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by The Saltsman Drug Co

A Silver Wedding.

A small party of old-time friends gathered at the pleasant home of Mr and Mrs. A. Y. Gordon, in East Tremont street, yesterday, and assisted in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. A sumptuous dinner was served, and the afternoon spent in pleasant conversation. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon were the recipients of numerous appropriate gifts. Mrs. Lovina Wolf, of Evansburg, was the only out-of-town guest present

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

It not only is so, it must be so. One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it go. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Your Wife

Objects to your using tobacco, because she fears it may be injurious to you. But

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

PURE, HARMLESS, SATISFYING.
NICOTINE, the active principle, NEUTRALIZED.
ANTI-NERVOUS: ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

ROBERT A. MILLER CASE

A Refusal to Prosecute by the States Attorney Bow.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

The State Has Not Sufficient Evidence to Sustain the Charge of Criminality—Other Indictments to Meet the Same Fate.

CANTON, March 9.—The case of Ohio against Robert A. Miller began in court before Judge McCarty at 10 o'clock this morning. The charge against Mr. Miller is embezzlement for which he was recently indicted by the grand jury. There are three days of this week assigned for the trial, but probably more time will be consumed. Prosecuting Attorney C. C. Bow will be assisted by Lawyers J. J. Grant, C. C. Upham and A. Pomerene, all barristers of recognized ability. The defense will be represented by Judge Thayer, Judge Baldwin and R. S. Shields.

The Robert Miller case was settled in short order in court, this morning, by a nolle prosequi statement from Prosecuting Attorney C. C. Bow. He held that the indictment had been returned according to the testimony furnished, but since rebuttal evidence had developed establishing clearly the fact that the state had not sufficient grounds to sustain the charge of criminality. Therefore the prosecutor moved that the case be dismissed. He stated that the $15,000, the amount of Mr. Miller's alleged embezzlement from the funds of the Sun Vapor Light Company, had come into his (Miller's) possession through the hands of the officers of the company, they having full knowledge of the transaction.

Other indictments against Robert Miller are not ready for trial and possibly will not come up until the next term of court. It is probable that they will meet the same fate.

The state has subpoenaed the following named persons to appear as witnesses: G E. Clifford, J A Wann, S. J. Domer, Fred Fast, Alfred S. Field, J Best, Charles C Cook, Fred Hartzell, Robert Tonner, W. P. Vaughn. There are said to be other well-known Cantonians who are to be called on the part of the state. The defense have the following persons subpoenaed: Geo Crouse, N. C Stone, J. A. Long, R. Wright, William A. Lynch, M B. Cox.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Walter Grant, a well known young man of this city, died Sunday morning of pneumonia He was book keeper for the Novelty Iron Company, and was but 21 years of age.

A MASSILLON DIVORCE.

Lawyer R. H. Folger, of Massillon, filed a petition in court Saturday afternoon, in which Lena Davis applies for a divorce from Samuel Davis. The latter is charged with infidelity and abandonment.

CONVICT LABOR.

The county commissioners and the board of directors of the county workhouse are holding a meeting today, for the purpose of discussing the proposition to employ the workhouse convicts by improving the county roads. A petition to this effect originated in Pike township and was presented to the two boards with 500 signatures. Commissioner Poyser is quoted as favoring the plan; also several workhouse directors, as they live in and about Canton. Those residing in other parts of the county generally oppose the plan, knowing that the prisoners cannot be taken any great distance from the works without incurring a big expense to the county. There are now fifty-five convicts at the works, eight of whom are females.

A RECEIVER WANTED.

Cyrus W. Hartung has sued Daniel G. Lowry to effect a dissolution of partnership. Both are engaged in the wholesale produce commission business. Mr. Hartung claims that he has no knowledge of the standing of the firm and that Mr. Lowry has refused to make an accounting. A receiver is wanted to take charge of and settle the affairs of the firm.

A GOOD ROADS PLAN

Workhouse Convicts Will Furnish the Labor Necessary.

CANTON, March 11.—The county commissioners and workhouse directors in session on Tuesday, passed a resolution providing for the employment of a part of the workhouse convicts on public roads throughout the county. They expect to arrange to begin work as soon as the weather will permit.

If the convicts are to be taken back to the workhouse each night, the imprisonment cannot be general in the county. Some means must be provided to confine them over night at the scene of their labor and this will incur additional expense to the county. The plan does not meet with favor generally.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Wm. E. Schwier, recently convicted of larceny, has been adjudged insane. In court yesterday the prisoner became violent, and it was necessary to handcuff him. In passing upon his sanity the jury was out but a few moments. Schwier was taken to the asylum today.

AN INJUNCTION ISSUED.

An injunction has been granted restraining the Pennsylvania Railway Company from erecting a fence along its tracks in Alliance. The petitioners in court are Margaret Madden and Henry B. Gordon, whose property adjoins that of the railway company.

A VICTIM OF LOCKJAW.

A Former Resident of Richville Dies in Cleveland.

Mrs. Polly Shanower, of Akron, who died on Saturday morning of lockjaw, at Cleveland, resided near Massillon for years, and had many friends in this city. While visiting Mrs. Lester Butler, a daughter in Cleveland, two weeks ago, she fell through a trap door, badly cutting her head. She was 77 years of age and had two children in Massillon, Mrs. L. T. Cecil and William Shanower.

Mrs. Shanower was born in Pennsylvania, and when quite young removed to Richville, where she resided until about two years ago. She was the mother of ten children, all of whom were with her at the time of her death. She had two brothers, Nathaniel Roush, of Akron, and Jacob Roush, of Markel, Ind., the latter is 93 years of age. She had thirty-nine grandchildren and two great grandchildren. The body will be brought to Massillon for burial on Wednesday morning via the C., L. & W. railway. Services will be conducted at the U. B. church.

A MILLION IN BONDS

To Improve the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway.

A circular has been issued to the stockholders of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway, that a meeting will be held in Cleveland on April 10, for the purpose of voting upon the question of issuing $1,000,000 worth of bonds, the money to be used in improving the condition of the road, purchasing new rolling stock and improving terminals. Since the present owners have had the road over $600,000 have been spent in general improvements.

The man who eats because he is hungry is, thus far, on a level with the brutes. The man who stops eating the moment his hunger is appeased is the wise man. Nature needs no more food than she calls for. Continued excess brings about indigestion or dyspepsia, with loss of flesh, strength, sleep, ambition and mental power; and an accumulation of aches, pains, and many dangerous local malady.

The stomach now can do nothing alone. We must appeal to some artificially digested food which can also digest other foods. That is to say, we must ure the Shaker Digestive Cordial. The effect is prompt and cheering The chronic pain distress ceases. Appetite presently revives. Flesh and vigor gradually come back, and the sufferer recovers But he must be careful in future. A trial bottle for 10 cents.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

If you have asthma, bronchitis, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you.

If you wish to try it call at our store, McCuen pharmacy, and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion. McCuen pharmacy

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Z T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts strength to the whole system and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For over-worked, "worn out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

Results Tell the Story.

A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable testimony proves beyond any possibility of doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does perfectly and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and these cures have often been accomplished after all other preparations had failed.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets actually cure constipation so it stays cured; you don't become a slave to their use; they strengthen the intestines to do their own work, tone the stomach and gently stimulate the liver They are mild and sure, like nature itself. Don't let any druggist give you a griping pill. Insist on having Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. George L. Russell has gone to Cleveland to visit friends.

Mrs. R. S. Miller, of Cleveland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Bryant, at the Conrad.

Mrs. S. A Morgan is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Linn, near North Lawrence, this week.

Miss Pearl Jacoby has accepted a position in the office of the Massillon Water Supply company.

Miss Blanche Denmead, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Bryant, at the Conrad.

A. R. Hanna shipped three Jersey cows, today, to J. L. McGlough, in Washington county, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Grojean were called to Akron, on account of the illness of the latter's brother, Frank Wood.

Mrs. Godfrey Maier left Wednesday morning, for a visit with friends and relatives in Akron and Cleveland.

H. E. Sinnock returned Sunday from a month's business visit in Detroit. Mr. Sinnock is in the employ of the Ohio Shade Tree company.

Sheriff Doll, of Canton, and Alf. Greenfield, of Alliance, took Wm. Shanks, Charles Leonard and Lewis Martilla to the Ohio penitentiary Monday morning. Leonard will serve two years and Shanks and Martella three years each.

Cornelius Aubery Beck, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Beck, died at his home on the plains, Sunday morning, March 8, 1896, aged 11 years. The funeral will be from the house at 1 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon. Interment in the Massillon cemetery.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature making it mandatory upon township trustees, upon the petition of five freeholders, to erect and maintain sign boards showing the direction and distance between the important places in the township and county.

Christian Hose, Charles Lipps and William Grant, all of whom have had more or less experience at the glass blowing trade, have gone to Canada, in whose glass factories they expect to secure employment. They are all young men and are deserving os success.

The funeral of Mrs. John Stepan, who died at Chicago, was conducted from St. Joseph's Catholic church in this city Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The pall bearers were Edward Hansen, Edward Bamberger, Henry Weinrich, Edward Sibila, David Wiler and Larry O'Toole.

Several weeks ago the Canton board of education sold an old dwelling house to George Myers. The house was moved upon a lot in Housel street, where Mr. Myers's son-in law, while rummaging about the garret, found the skeleton of an infant. Coroner McQuate is investigating.

Benjamin Jones went to Carrollton today to appear as a witness in the damage suit of John Nordan against the Somers and Wainwright Coal Company Nordan was employed as a driver in one of the mines over which Mr. Jones was superintendent, and while at work one day was badly injured by a fall of slate.

After months of waiting and wasting, the death of Mrs. Charles Volk occurred Monday evening, of consumption. Mrs. Volk was 42 years of age and leaves a husband and three children. The family resides at 53 Russell street, and is in destitute circumstances, and lack of the necessities of life probably hastened the death of Mrs. Volk.

A Central Union telephone wire broke Monday evening at about 5 o'clock, and in falling struck the suspension wire of the electric street railway, which resulted in the burning out of the switch board at the exchange. About 140 instruments were rendered useless for the time being, and the damage will amount to considerable.

Constable James G. Hogue, of Alliance, prepared to take Elija Shively to the Teledo asylum on Saturday. Just before starting he was notified that Stark county now has seventeen more patients at the asylum than it is entitled to and the authorities refused to receive any more. Mr. Shively, therefore, occupies a padded cell in the county jail at Canton.

It was impossible for THE INDEPENDENT to secure a complete list of the contributors to the support of the Morgan family, who were made destitute by fire some weeks ago, and consequently many unintentional omissions occurred. The employes of Reed & Co. recently made up a purse of $13 65, and for this and all other contributions the family return their thanks.

Fifteen advocates of the non-interest bearing bond met in an Exchange street business house last evening and organized what will be known as the Coxey Club. George W Schrock was elected president, and David Tidrick, secretary-treasurer. Another meeting will be held Saturday evening when it is hoped more Populists will be present and an affiliation with the erstwhile Middletown Coxey club effected.

General and Mrs. J. S. Coxey and son Jacob returned to civilization on Monday, after a sojourn of several weeks in the wilds of Texas and Oklahoma. Mr. Coxey attended the meeting of the National Reform Press Association in Dallas, and, after he had sufficiently impressed the eminent gentlemen present with his greatness, took a run up to Oklahoma, drove fifteen miles beyond the bounds of civilization and shared the hospitality of Oklahoma Sam's dugout for a few days. He found the ranch in excellent condition and there is every indication that the coming season will be a profitable one for stock raisers.

President Cone, of Buchtel college at Akron, has handed his resignation to the board of trustees of that organization. Dr. Cone's reasons for resigning are that the prospects for the further growth of the college are poor, the Universalist church, its main support, being divided on the question of bringing the college into closer relations with its work. Although it has been the policy of the school since its organization to be unsectarian, it is actually under sectarian control. Scarcely able to afford the college support when united, the church, Dr. Cone believes, cannot do so when divided. A special meeting of the board of trustees of the college has been called to determine whether the school shall be continued. The institution is badly in need of funds.

Thomas Kennedy, one of the proprietors of the Massillon Standard mine, which was recently opened near Navarre, was in the city for a few hours this afternoon before going to Canton. Mr. Kennedy expects to confer with General Manager H. A. Kennedy, of the C., C. & S. railway, this afternoon, and arrange, if possible, for the construction of a switch to their mine. The Standard now employs about twenty men, and the coal is said to be of the best quality. Emil Converse, who is also interested in the building of this switch, accompanied Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Converse represents a company of business men who are desirous of opening up the clay field in the vicinity of the standard mine, and, if satisfactory transportation arrangements can be made, will begin the manufacture of bricks as soon as a plant can be erected.

THE STATE CONVENTION

One of the Most Harmonious Ever Held in Ohio.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PLATFORM.

Bushnell, Foraker, Grosvenor and Hanna Selected as Delegates at Large—Ohio Pledged to the Support of McKinley at the St. Louis National Convention.

COLUMBUS, March 11 —[By Associated Press]—The Grand opera house was wholly inadequate to hold the immense crowd in attendance, and even some delegates were crowded out. The Zanesville committee delegates were seated instead of the mass convention delegates, but a resolution was adopted against the county committee in future making appointments.

The temporary organization was made permanent. The Hon. J. M. Tayler, chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the following platform adopted.

The platform of the Republican state convention begins with congratulations, and refers to the magnificent victories of the last three years, which assure national triumph in the coming election It denounces the Democratic national administration, as most destructive, disastrous and disappointing to the expectations of the country, and says the members of the Democratic party are justified in withdrawing their confidence and support.

It affirms acherence to the principles of the national platform of 1892, and declares that the Republicans of Ohio are faithfully wedded to the great doctrine of protection by every tie of party and affection, and that it is dearer now than ever before; that the principle of protection has more devoted supporters among the masses of the American people, irrespective of party, than at any previous time in our history, and that it is everywhere recognized and endorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle—the key to our prosperity, safest prop to our treasury, and the bulwark of our national independence and financial honor.

It denounces the present Democratic tariff law as the sublimated product of Democratic ignorance and incompetence, the cause of unprecedented adversity and distress, and is especially emphatic in its denunciation of the wool provision of the law now in force. The platform declares in favor of reciprocity, and for a distinctively American spirit in our foreign policy; favors, in strong terms, the Monroe doctrine, as Monroe himself proclaimed it, and favors a commercial policy that will whiten every sea with the sails os American vessels carrying the American flag.

It is opposed to the policy of making debts and deficits in time of peace, and contends for honest money for currency, gold, silver or paper, with which to measure our exchange, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end favor bi metalism, and demand gold and silver as standard money, in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and provisions to be determined by legislation as will maintain a parity of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing power of a dollar, whether paper, gold or silver, shall be at all times equal.

The pension bureau of the present administration is denounced in unmeasured terms.

The platform closes with congratulations over the election of Bushnell and closes with this declaration for McKinley:

The people of Ohio take great satisfaction in the expressions, coming from every section of our common country, of popular approval of their distinguished fellow citizen, Wm. McKinley, the great advocate of the principle of protection, who all his life has stood for America—its factories, its farms, its firesides, and finds his reward in the confidence and affection of the people, whose interests have been his constant care. The Republicans of Ohio pledge him the absolute and unswerving support of his state at the national convention, and instruct the delegates chosen to represent Ohio to redeem this pledge.

The Hon. W. C. Cooper nominated for delegates at large to the St. Louis convention Bushnell, Foraker, Grosvenor and Hanna, with instructions to vote for McKinley for nomination for the Presidency. Carried unanimously.

Wikoff, Doty and Kinney were named for secretary of state. Kinney was nominated on the first ballot: Wikoff 217, Doty 206, Kinney 427.

Williams was renominated for supreme judge by acclamation.

First ballot on dairy and food commissioners, Blackburn 253, Wheeler 33, Becker 51, McNeal 331, Derthick 128, Beverstock 52. Second ballot—Blackburn 503⅓, McNeal 321½, Derthick 23.

Board of public works—Smith 54, Grant 63, Stilwell 139, Robinson 96, Hoffman 498. Adjourned sine die.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Apportions $30,000 to the Various Funds.

NAVARRE STREET RAILWAY.

Annual Report of the City Clerk—An Accurate Estimate of the Financial Affairs of Massillon—Claims Adjusted and Other Interesting Features of a Busy Session.

The city councilmen held a business meeting Tuesday night after an adjournment for four weeks. The members present were Messrs. Kramer, Huber, Graze, Reay, Paul, Smith and President Reed.

The street commissioner presented two accounts; one for two weeks ending Feb. 8th, amounting to $80.37 and one for two weeks ending Feb. 29th amounting to $89.57. Orders were drawn on Mr. Smith's motion.

By communication, the mayor notified the council that in accordance with a resolution recently passed, he had notified the officials of both the C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. railways to re-plank the Tremont street crossings.

The annual report of the city clerk was submitted and accepted. The report was accompanied by a communication from the mayor which recommends that the council carefully examine the report with a view of proposing any improved methods found practicable. As the report had been in Mayor Schott's possession but a short period, he refrained from commenting until his annual report is filed in April. He recommended, however, that the clerk's report, also the report of the board of health, be printed in pamphlet form.

City Clerk Haring's report contains an accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the city for the fiscal year ending March 6, 1896, together with a balance sheet and a statement of bonds and outstanding bills payable. From the report the following abstracts are made:

THE VARIOUS FUNDS.

The total receipts of the fire department, including the March and September appropriations of $6,200 respectively, were $6,378.05. The total expenditures amounted to $6,335.82, leaving a balance of $42.23.

Street and alley fund: Balance on hand March 5, 1895, $52 32; total receipts to March 10, 1896, $3,575 94; total disbursements, $3,468.10; balance, $107.81

Prison and police: Balance, March 5, 1895, $67.21; receipts to March 10, 1896, $5,906.21; disbursements, $5,880.02; balance, $26 19.

Incidentals: Balance, March 5, 1895, $7.73; receipts to March 10, 1896, $2,094.55; disbursements, $2,093 41; balance, $1.14

Salaries—Balance March 5, 1895, $72.88; receipts to March 10, 1896, $2922.88; disbursements, $2920.00, balance, $2.88

Street Commissioner—Balance March 5, 1895, $4 31; receipts to March 10, 1896, $2473.31; disbursements, $2462 05; balance, $11.26.

City Engineer—Receipts to March 10, 1896, $700; disbursements, $539 37; balance, $160.63.

Gas and Electric Lights—Receipts to March 10, 1896, $8,000; disbursements, $7,933 67; balance, $66 33

Water—Receipts to March 10, 1896, $10,965; disbursements, $10,965.

Board of Health—Balance March 5, 1895, $72 45; receipts to March 10, 1896, $772.45; balance, $89 13.

City Hospital—Balance March 5, 1895, $166.20; receipts to March 10, 1896 $174 20; balance, $174 20. No expenditures.

Sinking Fund—Balance March 5, 1895, $508 80; receipts to March 10, 1896 $14,049.46; disbursements, $13,613.29; balance, $436.17.

Interest—Balance March 5, 1895 $48 59; receipts to March 10, 1896, $7,083 59; disbursements, $6,995.59; balance, $88

General Sewers—Balance March 5, 1895, $1,123 05; receipts to March 10, 1896, $1,689 31; disbursements, $308 23; balance, $1,381 08

Street Improvement No. 1—Balance March 5, 1895, $2,507.69; receipts to March 10, 1896, $4,508 22; disbursements, $4,508 22.

West Main Street Paving—Balance March 5, 1895, $2,562 66; receipts to March 10, 1896, $6,129 28; disbursements, $4,618 51; balance $1,510 77.

Prospect Street Paving—Balance March 5, 1895, $398.64; receipts to March 10 1896, $2,195 77; disbursements, $2,180; balance, $15 77.

East Main Street Improvement No 2—Balance March 5, 1895, $79 08, receipts, to March 10, 1896, $3,465; disbursements, $3,465.

North and Plum Street Sewer—Balance March 5, 1895, $1,389 75; disbursements, $1,325. 50; balance, $64 25.

Storm Water Sewers—Receipts to March 10, 1896 $7,635 87; disbursements $7,424.19; balance $211 68. The total balance in the treasury is $4,389 55; amount in the treasury yet unapportioned $30 486.48. Total cash in treasury $34,876 03.

OUTSTANDING BONDS AND NOTES

Refunding Bonds—Out standing March 5, 1895, $82,500; paid during the year, $5,000; outstanding March 10, 1895, $77,500

Engine House Bonds—Outstanding March 5, 1895, $8,500; paid during the year, $1,000; outstanding March 10, 1896, $7,500.

Prospect Street Bonds—Outstanding March 5, 1895, $7,000; paid $2,000; sut standing March 10, 1896, $5,000.

West Main Street Bonds—Outstanding March 5, 1895, $22,000; paid $4,000; outstanding March 10, 1896, $18,000.

The total value of the notes outstanding March 5, 1895, $17,075; paid during the year, $11,700; outstanding March 10, 1896, $6,085.

The total outstanding debt March 5, 1895, was $140,075. The present outstanding debt is $114,085, showing a reduction of $25,990. Unpaid bills on file with the clerk March 2, 1896, amount to $497.30; balance due on storm water sewers, $354.21; Massillon Water Company to January 1, 1896, $1,016.86; total, $1,968 37.

The report has been duly approved by Mayor Tobias Schott

An ordinance to improve South street from Erie to Cecil, East street from North to Cherry streets and Mill street from Plum street 170 feet north, was read the third time and passed

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Reay was granted another week to investigate the Schufelt claim.

The street and alley committee reported on the Barrett damage claim. After investigating they could not determine the extent of the damages, as the property had been appraised before the grade was established, and recommended that a committee of five citizens be appointed to determine the present value of the Barrett property The report was accepted, but Mr. Huber voted no.

Mr. Reay, chairman of the light committee, after investigating several bills for gas used in city buildings, reported that no contract existed by which the gas company was compelled to furnish the city gas free of charge. Mr. Kramer moved to accept the report and pay the amounts. Agreed to, Mr. Reed voting no.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Reay reported that the W. & L E. and C., L. & W. railways had taken no steps as yet to improve Summit street. The clerk was instructed to again notify the officials

The clerk read a communication from the Navarre council asking that immediate action be taken to effect the completion of the Canton-Massillon electric railway company's lines to Navarre The communication was referred to the railway committee

Ezekiel Keller, by his attorney, R A. Pinn, offered the right of way for a storm-water sewer from Weber street across his premises for $500 This was referred to the sewer committee.

A resolution changing the time of semi-annual payments to the Water Company was adopted.

Mr. Paul's resolution instructing the clerk to advertise for bids for printing 1,000 pamphlets containing the clerk's report was adopted after being amended to include the mayor's annual report and the report of the board of health. Mr. Reed voted no on the amendment and the original motion.

The ways and means committee submitted the following apportionment to the various funds of the unapportioned money in the treasury recently received from the county:

Fire department	$ 2,017 08
Streets and alleys	2 0 0 1 0
Prison and police	2,606 80
Incidentals	1,912 57
Salaries	1,080 00
Street commissioner	3 0 1 0
City engineer	500 00
Light	4,661 00
Water	3,375 11
Board of health	309 00
Sinking fund	6,251 79
Interest	2,528 00
General sewers	46 81
West Main street paving	1,0 0 0 0
Prospect	1,750 00
North and Plum street sewers	451 13
Storm water sewers	122 57
Total	$30,486 48

Resolution by Mr. Paul, instructing the clerk to pay at once notes due within six months where payment will be accepted, therefore saving interest Adopted.

Lawyer Frank L. Baldwin, representing Mrs Russell, Mrs Burton and the Buckius heirs, appealed to the council to reconsider its recent action on the claims of his clients, disputing the legality to assess for paving on two sides of their property. Mr. Kramer's motion to adjust the claims, including that of Conrad Siebold, was agreed to. The solicitor recently advised the council of its error, but the motion to adjust the claims was lost by a single vote The law provides that a corner lot has but one frontage, and it is impossible to assess for improvements on a side street in excess of the frontage

Mr. Kramer's motion, instructing the prison and police committee to ascertain the cost of constructing retaining walls on the Volkmor and Archer lots, was agreed to.

The volunteer firemen were granted leave to hold a benefit ball in the central reel house

Mr. Reay's motion to pay Joseph Coleman $50 a year for keeping the town clock in repair and winding it, was agreed to. Mr. Smith voted no.

Spring

Is the season for purifying, cleansing, and renewing. The accumulations of waste everywhere are being removed. Winter's icy grasp is broken and on all sides are indications of nature's returning life, renewed force, and awakening power.

Spring

Is the time for purifying the blood, cleansing the system and renewing the physical powers. Owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes, in the winter, impurities have not passed out of the system as they should but have accumulated in the blood.

Spring

Is therefore the best time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the system is now most in need of medicine. That Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and Spring medicine is proved by its wonderful cures. A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now may prevent great suffering later on.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

WHERE IS ED. BACH?

He Leaves His School at Goat Hill, and an Unpaid Board Bill.

JUSTUS, March 11.—Ed B. Bach, the veteran Democratic politician and school teacher, who has held sway over the pupils of the Goat Hill school for some months past, has decamped. After staying with a friend here Sunday night, he and his son Daniel, who has been working for Sol Shetler and attending the Navarre high school, took the early south-bound passenger train on the C., L. & W. railway. The elder Bach said: "I'm going to Cuba; you'll never see me again in this part of the country." He had given no previous notice of his intention to leave the country. His school assembled as usual, but found no teacher. Two weeks yet remain of the present term. His board bill of fifty dollars at the home of Samuel Baughman, jr, remains unsettled. It will be remembered that Bach's nephew, Logan Bach, left his school at Rockville a few weeks ago in a similar manner. It is reported that the latter has been seen about Mantua, Portage county, looking for work. Ed B. Bach is a liberal hearted man, but is the victim of depraved habits.

Will Move to Barberton.

The firm of Stroh & McIntosh, manufacturers of drilling machines and fence picket mills, closed negotiations with the Barberton council on Monday. Messrs. Wm. A Johnson and B. F. Tracy, both members of that body, were in town Monday, and Stroh & McIntosh agreed to move their works to Barberton in consideration of a building site and a cash bonus. The amount of the latter is not known, but Mr McIntosh says it is greater than the original offer of $1,000 The work of removal will be commenced about April 1, and the works will be in operation by July 1.

Beware of Counterfeiters

Who infest the market and are the means of robbing sick people of their money, and is of still greater consequence of not unfrequently aggravating the complaints under which they labor It is an act of duty we owe to society to warn the people against these dangerous frauds A little care on the part of the purchaser will protect them from imposition by bearing in mind these facts: Never buy where it is offered in bulk, (in kegs or jugs) as the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold only in bottles having the handsome steel plate label displaying the combat between St. George and the Dragon, and having at the bottom a miniature fac-simile of hand for one cent, bearing a fac-simile of the signature of the president of the company Over the cork is a metall c cap, on which is impressed the name of the article, together with a medallion head in the centre. Any person selling the counterfeit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we shall not hesitate to bring to justice, as we never fail to convict

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles Z. T. Baltzly and G. B Fulton.

If you would always be healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla the one true blood purifier

A GREAT COAL COMBINE.

A Trust Formed to Control the Lake Trade.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—[By Associated Press]—A combination has been formed of coal operators supplying the lake markets, which includes every leading shipper in the Pittsburg district. An effort will be made to combine with Ohio shippers and divide the total tonnage on the basis of last year's tonnage from the live states A committee has been appointed to meet Ohio shippers at Cleveland within a few days.

PALMYRA MINERS OUT.

The Difficulty Arose Over Disputed Screens.

The Palmyra coal miners, numbering over 400, are on a strike. The difficulty arose over screens recently put in by the mine operators. The miners claim the screens are not the required size and the operators have refused to change them. There is also a slight difference in the wage scale and the miners insist on this being settled before returning to work. President Michael Ratchford, of Massillon, has been sent for to adjust the trouble.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large sized bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says; "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use, and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands can testify. Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most, of the remedies in general use afford but temporary relief. A cure certainly can not be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes. Ely's Cream Balm, which is so highly commended, is a remedy that combines the important requisities of quick action specific curative power, with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

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Clay Worsted Dress Suits,

Perfectly Tailored and Elegantly Trimmed

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WHITMAN'S,

One Price Clothing House.

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Spring & Summer Woolens

Good goods, Small Profit and Good Workmanship is my Motto.

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GOOD GOODS GOOD

You can't prove it better than in Hats.
We are Exclusive Hatters. We are manufacturers agents.
We are offering a number of Spring Styles for less than can be purchased anywhere, by one dollar.
They are good Hats and all the goodness that possibly can is crowded into them. You buy one for

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All Shapes and Colors.

SPANGLER & Co.,

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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CITY OF THE FUTURE.

It Will Be a Mart, Not a Hive of Residents.

A PLAN OF TRANSFORMATION.

Commercial and Social Features to Be Retained—People to Live In the Country and Meet In the City For Work, Amusement and Education.

[Copyright, 1896, by John Clark Ridpath.]

I.

Man, once a country animal, seems to have become a city animal. In all of the earlier stages of human progress his manner of life was fitted to the forest and the plain. He lived on river brink or lifted hill, in mountain nook or native meadow, but always in the country. Now, after several ages of trial effort, he tires of his background of nature and makes a rush for the foreground of civility. I hope he will profit by the change, but have my doubts.

The thinkers have reached a consensus that the draft of mankind cityward is natural and inevitable. If so, there is no need of a revolt against the movement. A thing that is decreed by nature and instigated by desire will come, whoso may kick or cavil. Nature and desire, co-operating, will have their way against all philosophy and demonstration alike of thought and force. Nature and desire will prevail, sooner or later, over interest, over persuasion, over all interdict of law, over seven armies with banners. The natural tendency of things has never yet once in the history of mankind been overcome or even seriously impeded with any argument or contrivance of man.

Some of our recent writers, Dr. Albert Shaw in particular, have accepted the situation. They say that the city is the natural reservoir of the human race. They say that all future civilization rhymes with city, and that we have only to adjust ourselves to the inevitable transformation of society already begun in all the better parts of the world. In broad America, as well as in narrow Europe—so runs the argument—the tendency of the civilized life is to fix itself in the great municipalities and to draw thereto the preponderant forces, the vital energies, the beauty and the distinction of the whole world.

Let us then get ready. The future city is to overtop the land side, to dominate the country regions stretching around it as far as river and mountain. To the city the population is to go by gravitation and preference. The chief activities of the people are to be exhibited in city building, in city feeding and in city multiplication. The twentieth century, in a word, is to become the Age of Cities, and the whole energy and mass of civilizing things are to be aggregated about the mighty municipalities wherein man is to flourish, art abound, society expand and commerce whiten from harbor to harbor and from shore to shore.

It may be that this picture is to be fulfilled, and, if so, get ready. But, if so, get ready with the understanding that the future city is to be a thing in form and substance most different from the city of today. Indeed, the future city must, if it come at all, come by a revolution of the present city—if not total, at least complete. The new city must build itself out of the remains of the present city, using its materials and hopes and converting its vices, follies and crimes into a concrete for its pavements.

Such a future city is not impossible. There are signs of its coming, and some of the signs are so conspicuous and certain as not to be mistaken in their significance. We find already a transforming force at work *in* the supreme municipalities of the world. We find at the same time an *outside* energy developing under the hands of science which, if we mistake not, is destined to become the principal factor in that revolution which is going on in the high places of the civilized life.

It seems to me that the future city must be a transformation. It must come in a form and substance essentially different from anything now known. The future city is to be a Mart. That is its fundamental distinction and the bottom possibility of its existence. The present city is a hive of residents, a badly regulated and confused hive, a hive in which industry is mixed with home, courts with amusements, banks with tenements, parks with shopkeeping and boarding houses with cathedrals.

There is no conceivable jumble of facts and forces more chaotic and ill suited to rational happiness than the great city of today. The city as it now exists is the result of chance. It is a maelstrom of haphazard enterprises, of misplaced ambitions and struggling energies, more like pandemonium in the general result than like an orderly civic aggregation of a great race of rational beings.

The city in its present form has reached the limits of its possibilities. The fundamental vice in the situation is the combination of residence with business—the heaping up of masses of people permanently in the thick places of trade. The digging out of the earth below and the laying of loft on loft above for the purpose and with the result of aggregating an immovable mass of people in a given spot where population as such, ought not to exist at all is a folly and a crime—a folly as it respects business and a crime as it respects society. The problem, therefore, is to retain, enlarge and perfect the Mart and to expel and scatter the population—that is, the problem comprises the retention of all of the commercial and most of the social features of the present city, with the expulsion of residents from the municipal limits.

To my mind, it is the residence feature of the present city that makes its further beneficial development impossible. The centralization of the inhabitants can go no further. The limits of physical possibility have been actually reached in New York. The heaping up of folks on folks to the very sky has been carried to the intolerable excess of rendering further accumulation impossible. The process has entailed all kinds of discomfort, misery, vice and crime. A column of platinum a million miles in height resting on one end melts down like a candle on a heated stove. The lower end, by molecular compression, liquefies, vaporizes and disappears. The human column in every great city has already reached the height at which further compression is impossible. If it go further, an under combustion and dissipation of the mass must ensue. Already in lower New York the compression has, in parts, gone so far that the lineaments of real people are destroyed. The stellar aspects of humanity have disappeared. In Hester and Rivington and Baxter streets the defining outlines of man as man are no longer seen. There is a compressed mass, the substance of which is vitiated beyond recognition.

It is just here that science, in the nick of time, has come once more to the rescue of man. Driven by his own unreason into impossible conditions, he now has a way—as many times before he has had a way—opened for his escape. The city finds the means not only to decentralize itself somewhat, but absolutely to discharge the masses of its population into the wholesome regions far beyond. There breath is free, and home becomes a reviving possibility.

Just at the time when our American cities have been about to engorge themselves by swallowing the whole people the decentralizing opportunity provided by science arises and asserts itself as the most saving and salutary force of the age. The sundown of the century melts like an aurora into the dawn of the Era of Rapid Transit. All the movements of mankind have thus far been impeded with stoppages and congestions. The city has been the greatest congestion of all. The solution of the problem of quick and easy transit has brought relief, or is bringing it, at the critical hour. The time seems to be at hand when every great city may, day after day, discharge its population into a wide and beautiful region of surrounding country, the great prevailing features of which are rest for the body and home for the soul of whoever has one.

Let Manhattan Island be considered as the typical mart of the future. Let it be a place where the millions come together for the accomplishment of all the major movements of civilization, residence only excepted. Commerce shall go on there with improved and ever improving facilities. All of the East river front and the Harlem shore, as well as the bank of North river, shall become a continuous line of granite bound docks and wharfs. There the shipping from every sea and shore of this poor world shall be hitched with cable, while the merchants, importers, exporters, wholesalers, jobbers and commercial officers gather in their respective spheres to handle the world's merchandise and discharge it by sea and land to the four quarters of our globe.

The commercial feature, however, is only one lineament of the future city. Where the commercial mart leaves off, the social mart begins. Society is to expand triumphant in the free civic arena prepared for the display of its powers. All art and intercourse will be there. All amusement and entertainment will be there. All enlightenment and rational competition of thought and purpose will be there. Everything to be promoted by the concourse of the people will be there. There all articles of comfort will be distributed to multiplied millions of buyers. There every street will be thronged with thousands of people gathered from outside homes, coming fresh in the early morning to a clean metropolis which has purified itself from the draff and offal of a resident population now piled up to the point of rotting in the obstructed ways of rational progress.

All the apparatus of intellectual development is to be there perfected. The future city will be the mart of literature and song as well as a bourse and a field of ships. Whatever the accumulated wealth of ages can provide for the comfort and illumination of society shall be created on a magnificent scale in the city of the future. Such shall be the scene that the reactionary effect of it on the mind must awaken the profoundest spiritual energies, filling every sense and furnishing wings to thought.

In the city of the future the day shall be the mart of business and affairs; the evening, the mart of society. The hotel and the cafe will expand into a new life, but the boarding house will become a reminiscence! The lodging of man and woman and child in such a place will become as much a misplacement and anachronism as the holding of a cattle fair in Carnegie hall or an art fete in the Tombs.

Under such conditions the future city is both thinkable and expedient. The one thing to be done away is municipal residence. The one thing to be exalted is suburban and country residence—the farther out the better. The one condition—or rather the two conditions—on which such residence depends is the will of the masses to go and a perfected transit for the going. The city of the future, becoming a mart of commerce and society, must breathe out its population in the evening and inbreathe them in the morning. The present movement of sucking in at night, making the city a mephitic pool, is to be completely reversed. The enormous diastole of the evening and systole of the day must be perfectly established. In the evening, after society has fulfilled its cycle of ever varying functions, the city, relieving itself of its human burden, must become still and sublime through the night. Under the blaze of electrical torches and the silent guardianship of a few patrols, whose footfalls echo on the resounding streets, we shall hear at the corners the welcome cry of "All is well!" while the dappled dawn is breaking and the morning star of the twentieth century is rising out of the rufiled sea. JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Some New Yorkers For McKinley.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 9.—McKinley men won in every town in the First assembly district of Chautauqua county at the Republican caucuses.

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Manufacturer and jobber of

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BILL NYE'S OLD FUN.

SOME OF THE SKETCHES THAT HELPED TO MAKE HIS FAME.

How the Interstate Commerce Bill Killed Off a Cute Little Railroad Pass—The True Story of Damon and Pythias—Bill Nye and His Famous Mule Boomerang.

[By Permission of Mrs. Edgar W. Nye.]

In 1887, when the interstate commerce law took effect, Bill Nye wrote the following humorous letter from Hudson, Wis.:

I arrived here last week just a little ahead of the biting blasts of the i. c. b. By the i. c. b. I mean to imply the interstate commerce bill.

I noticed while en route that the new law had stimulated travel to a wonderful degree. On my way from the south, where I was during the winter, I noticed that the sluggish arteries of trade had already begun to palpitate, and crowds of people filled the cars on every train.

I said to myself, congress has at last solved this great question of financial stringency and broken the great dam that held capital captive. On the Piedmont Air line people crushed each other together in a mad attempt to travel. On the Richmond and Danville and E. T., N. and G., as well as the L. and N., humanity crowded day coaches and sleepers till the walls cracked. At Cincinnati I could not get a sleeping car at all, and I had to telegraph 24 hours ahead to get one from Chicago. Everywhere, as far as the eye could reach, there seemed to be a wild and restless desire to get somewhere else. Several companies have to put on extra coaches to carry the eager tourists.

I arrived here just in time to witness the last moments of a northwestern pass as its spirit took its flight. Had I postponed my journey for a single day I would have been too late.

It was still young. Life was before it. Barely a quarter of the span of its life had been passed when it curled up and expired. It was a cute little thing, with an olive complexion and large, mournful, upper case eyes.

A few weeks ago I noticed that it did not look well. It did not complain of illness or pain, but I thought I detected a condition on its back, and so I hurried home in order to be here in case it should expire. As soon as the conductor looked at it and felt its pulse he said that he could do nothing for it. The interstate commerce law is one of those things that will have to be tried before we can pass upon it, I presume, though some claim that it is going to be very difficult to pass upon it even then. The thought occurred to me just after the gatekeeper pushed me back yesterday and told me to go and get my ticket.

I then first realized what it was to be rudely ground under the heel of a cold corporation that is devoid of heart, devoid of soul, devoid of noble thoughts, devoid of refined instincts, devoid of kind impulses, devoid of milk of human kindness, devoid of bowels of compassion.

From force of habit I walked up to the gate with a joyous nod and the old password, only to be coldly repulsed by the hired bouncer of this heartless, soulless, impulseless, milkless and bowelless corporation.

But the railroads will get the worst of it, for I know that travel on some of the lines has fallen off since April 1. I can see it already. I have fallen off myself since the 1st of the month and others will do the same.

That is not all. A friend of mine who runs a paper, and whose pass got the hollow horn on Friday last, says that his columns are now open to those who wish to complain of the management of this road. He states that the first hot box will be duly chronicled, and that he will no longer close his eyes to the wrongs we have heretofore suffered at the hands of this unjust and ruthless vampire that has been sapping the very foundation of our institutions and smearing its long, dark trail with the remnants of our best milk cows, reluctantly paying for them the price set at the tail of an unjust and enervating trial by a corrupt, venal and driveling jury.

He says that "the time has come for the press to arise and assert itself," and when the train runs off the track and kills a lot of people who have led exemplary lives his paper will hereafter tell why and how it was done. Heretofore he has not had sufficient help in the office, he claims, and he frequently ran short of type, but now he is going to give all the particulars of the first smash up that occurs on the road if the paper falls into the relentless maw of a sheriff's sale on the following week.

THE TRUE STORY OF DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

CHAPTER I.

The romantic story of Damon and Pythias, which has been celebrated in verse and song for over 2,000 years, is supposed to have originated during the reign of Dionysius I, or Dionysius the Elder, as he was also called, who resigned about 350 years B. C. He must have been called "the Elder," more for a joke than anything else, as he was by inclination a Unitarian, although he was never a member of any church whatever, and was, in fact, the wickedest man in all Syracuse.

Dionysius arose to the throne from the ranks, and used to call himself a self made man. He was tyrannical, severe and selfish, as all self made men are. Self made men are very prone to usurp the prerogative of the Almighty and overwork themselves. They are not satisfied with the position of division superintendent of creation, but they want to be most worthy high grand muck-a-muck of the entire ranch, or their lives are gloomy fizzles.

Dionysius was indeed so odious and so overbearing toward his subjects that he lived in constant fear of assassination at their hands. This fear robbed him of his rest and rendered life a dreary waste to the tyrannical king. He lived in constant dread that each previous moment would be followed by the succeeding one. He would eat a hearty supper and retire to rest, but the night would be cursed with horrid dreams of the Scythians and White River Utes peeling off his epidermis and throwing him into a boiling caldron with red pepper and other counter irritants, while they danced the Highland fling around this royal barbecue.

Even his own wife and children were forbidden to enter his presence for fear that they would put "barn arsenic" in the blanc mange, or "Cosgrove arsenic" in the pancakes, or paris green in the pie.

During his reign he had constructed an immense subterranean cavernous arrangement called the Ear of Dionysius, because it resembled in shape and general telephonic power the human ear. It was the largest ear on record. One day a workman expressed the desire to erect a similar ear of tin or galvanized iron on old Di himself. Some one "blowed on him," and the next morning his head was thumping about in the waste paper basket at the general office. When one of the king's subjects, who thought he was solid with the administration, would say, "Beyond the possibility of a doubt, your most serene highness is the kind and loving guardian of his people and the idol of his subjects," his royal tallness would say: "What you givin us? Do you wish to play the most sublime overseer of the universe and general ticket agent plenipotentiary for a Chinaman? Ha! You cannot fill up the king of Syracuse with taffy." Then he would order the chief executioner to run the man through the royal sausage grinder and throw him into the Mediterranean. In this way the sausage grinder was kept running night and day, and the chief engineer who run the machine made double time every month.

CHAPTER II.

I will now bring in Damon and Pythias.

Damon and Pythias were named after a popular secret organization because they were so solid on each other. They thought more of one another than anybody. They borrowed chewing tobacco, and were always sociable and pleasant. They slept together, and unitedly "stood off" the landlady from month to month in the most cheerful and harmonious manner. If Pythias snored in the night like the blast of a fog horn, Damon did not get mad and kick him in the stomach as some would. He gently but firmly took him by the nose and lifted him up and down to the merry rhythm of "The Babies In Our Block."

They loved one another in season and out of season. Their affection was like the soft bloom on the nose of a Wyoming legislator. It never grew pale or wilted. It was always there. If Damon were at the bat, Pythias was on deck. If Damon went to a church fair and invited starvation, Pythias would go, too, and vote on the handsomest baby till the First National bank of Syracuse would refuse to honor his checks.

But one day Damon got too much budge and told the venerable and colossal old royal bummer of Syracuse what he thought of him. Then Dionysius told the chief engineer of the sausage grinder to turn on steam and prepare for business. But Damon thought of Pythias, and how Pythias hadn't so much to live for as he had, and he made a compromise by offering to put Pythias in soak while the only genuine Damon went to see his girl, who lived at Albany. Three days were given him to get around and redeem Pythias, and if he failed his friend would go to protest.

CHAPTER III.

We will now suppose three days to have elapsed since the preceding chapter. A large party of enthusiastic citizens of Syracuse are gathered around the grand stand, and Pythias is on the platform cheerfully taking off his coat. Near by stands a man with a broadax. The Syracuse silver cornet band has just played "It's Funny When You Feel That Way," and the chaplain has made a long prayer, Pythias sliding a trade dollar into his hand and whispering to him to give him his money's worth. The Declaration of Independence has been read, and the man on the left is running his thumb playfully over the edge of his meat ax. Pythias takes off his collar and tie, swearing softly to himself at his miserable luck.

CHAPTER IV.

It is now the proper time to throw in the solitary horseman. The horizontal bars of golden light from the setting sun gleam and glitter from the dome of the courthouse and bathe the green plains of Syracuse with mellow splendor. The billowy piles of fleecy bronze in the eastern sky look soft and yielding, like a Sarah Bernhardt. The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea, and all nature seems oppressed with the solemn hush and stillness of the surrounding and engulfing horror.

The solitary horseman is seen coming along the Albany and Syracuse toll road. He jabs the Mexican spurs into the foamy flank of his noble cayuse plug, and the lash of the quirt as it moves through the air is singing a merry song. Damon has been delayed by road agents and washouts, and he is a little behind time. Besides, he fooled a little too long and dallied in Albany with his fair gazelle. But he is making up time now and he sails into the jailyard just in time to take his part. He and Pythias fall into each other's arms, borrow a chew of fine cut from each other and weep to slow music. Dionysius comes before the curtain, bows and says the exercises will be postponed. He orders the band to play something soothing, gives Damon the appointment of superintendent of public instruction and Pythias the Syracuse postoffice, and everything is lovely. Orchestra plays something touchful. Curtain comes down. Keno. In hoc usufruct nux vomica est.

BILL NYE AND BOOMERANG.

At an alleged meeting of miners at the New Jerusalem mine in 1880 Bill Nye delivered a speech from which the following is taken:

I located a claim called the Boomerang. I named it after my favorite mule. I call my mule Boomerang because he has such an eccentric orbit, and no one can tell just when he will clash with some other heavenly body.

He has a sigh like the long drawn breath of a fog horn. He likes to come to my tent in the morning about daylight and sigh in my ear before I am awake. He is a highly amusing little cuss, and it tickles him a good deal to pour about 13½ gallons of his melody into my ear while I am dreaming, sweetly dreaming. He enjoys my look of pleasant surprise when I wake up.

He would cheerfully pour more than 13½ gallons of sigh into my ear, but that is all my ear will hold. There is nothing small about Boomerang. He is generous to a fault and lavishes his love, sad, tremulous wail on every one who has time to listen to it.

Those who have never been wakened from a sweet, sweet dream by the low, sad wail of a narrow gauge mule, so close to the ear that the warm breath of the songster can be felt on the cheek, do not know what it is to be loved by a patient, faithful, dumb animal.

The first time he rendered this voluntary for my benefit I rose in my wrath and some other clothes and went out and shot him. I discharged every chamber of my revolver into his carcass and went back to bed to wait till it got lighter. In a couple of hours I arose and went out to bury Boomerang. The remains were off about 20 yards eating bunch grass. In the gloom and uncertainty of night I had shot six shots into an old windlass near a deserted shaft.

Boomerang and I get along first rate together. When I am lonesome, I shoot at him, and when he is lonesome he comes up and lays his head across my shoulder and looks at me with great soulful eyes and sings to me.

On our way in from the mines we saw one of those beautiful sights so common in this high altitude and clear atmosphere. It was a mirage.

In the party were a lawyer, a United States official, a banker and myself. The other three members of the quartet aside from myself are very modest men and do not wish to have their names mentioned. They were very particular about it and I have respected their wishes. Whatever Messrs. Blake, Snow or Ivinson ask me to do I will always do cheerfully.

But we were speaking about the mirage. Across to the northeast our attention was at first attracted by a rank of gray towers growing taller and taller till their heads were lifted into the sky above, while at their feet there soon appeared a glassy lake, in which was reflected the outlines of the massive gray walls above. It was a beautiful sight. The picture was as still and lovely to look upon as a schoolma'am. We all went into raptures. It looked like some beautiful scene in Palestine. At least Snow said so, and he has read a book about Palestine and ought to know.

There was a silence in the air which seemed to indicate the deserted sepulcher of other days, and the grim ruins towering above the depths of clear waters on whose surface was mirrored the visage of the rocks and towers on their banks, all spoke of repose and decay and the silent, stately tread of relentless years.

By and by, from out the gray background of the picture, there stole the wild, tremulous, heart broken wail of a mule.

It seemed to jar upon the surroundings and clash harshly against our sensitive natures. Some one of the party swore a little. Then another one came to the front and took the job off his hands. We all joined, in a gentlemanly kind of way, in condemning the mule for his lack of tact, to say the least.

All at once the line of magnificent ruins shortened and became reduced in height. They changed their positions and moved off to the left, and our dream had melted into the matter of fact scene of 22 immigrant wagons drawn by rat tail mules and driven by long haired Mormons, with the dirt and bacon rinds of prehistoric times adhering to them everywhere.

What a vale of tears this is anyway!

We are only marching toward the tomb, after all. We should learn a valuable lesson from this and never tell a lie.

An Advantage.

"There will be one advantage about the horseless carriage," said Maud Ethel. "It won't mistake the sound of a kiss for a chirrup to go faster and compel the young man to grab the reins with both hands."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reducing Their Chances.

"Just think, there will not be another leap year for eight years."

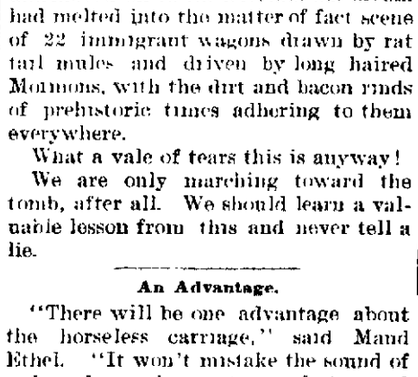
"Yes, that makes it awfully hard on all you girls that are over 20."—Chicago Record.

Mistaken Identity.

Old Gent—Don't you know me, Willie? I am your father's uncle.

Willie—Are you the man pa goes to when he's short of money?—Funny Cuts.

A Kicker.



Wife (drearily)—Ah, me, the days of chivalry are past.

Husband—What's the matter now?

Wife—Sir Walter Raleigh laid his cloak on the ground for Queen Elizabeth to walk over, but you get angry simply because poor, dear mother sat down on your hat.—Collier's Weekly.

A M'KINLEY MEETING.

That's What the State Republican Convention Will Be.

FORAKER WILL SOUND KEYNOTE.

The Four Delegates-at-Large Will Be the New Senator, Bushnell, Grosvenor and Mark Hanna—The Convention Convenes Tomorrow Afternoon.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—The Ohio Republican convention meets at Columbus tomorrow afternoon for temporary organization when Senator-elect J. B. Foraker as temporary chairman will deliver the keynote speech. He says his speech will be the Ohio nomination of McKinley for president and that he will not discuss issues. It is expected that the temporary organization will be made permanent on Wednesday, when delegates and alternates-at-large will be selected for the St. Louis convention and a state ticket nominated.

It is conceded that Senator-elect Foraker, Governor Bushnell, General Grosvenor and Mark Hanna will be the four delegates-at-large and that the occasion will be a McKinley celebration. The programs of the convention have a large McKinley frontispiece and all the arrangements point to an elaborate opening of the McKinley campaign. The nominations are for secretary of state, supreme judge and the usual alternate year state offices.

BUSHNELL TAKES A HAND

The Charter of the Union Sewer Pipe Company In Danger.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—An effort has been made to have Attorney General Monnett bring proceedings in quo warranto to revoke the charter of the Union Sewer Pipe company of Akron on the ground that it is a trust.

The parties who are urging the suit are the Hill Sewer Pipe company, and several other sewer pipe concerns of Akron. At Governor Bushnell's request there was a joint preliminary hearing of the case before him and the attorney general in the executive chamber. The governor wished to hear the case, so as to determine whether the attorney general should file the case in the supreme court or not.

Attorney General Monnett stated that the governor had virtually relieved him of the responsibility of bringing the suit in quo warranto.

THE ABBOTT BRIBERY CASE.

It Went to the Jury at Columbus Today. Abbott's Defense.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—The case of ex-State Senator J. I. Abbott, charged with bribery, went to the jury to-day.

Abbott, in his own defense, said he had secured the votes of Senators Hogg and Clarke for the pharmacy bill by trading his vote for bills changing judicial districts according to their desires. He stated that B. F. Price, a druggist, had offered him $500 to use in the legislature, but he did not take that or any other sum for any purpose.

Elmer Black, who was a witness for the state, Abbott said, haunted the senate when the bill was pending, but he had paid little attention to him. Senator Earnheart and Representative Deaton testified to the zeal of Senator Abbott in behalf of the pharmacy bill.

A SLUMP IN BAR IRON

It Will Badly Affect the Wages of the Puddlers.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 9.—President Garland of the Amalgamated association and Secretary Nutt of the Manufacturers' association have completed the canvass of the reports filed by manufacturers for sales of merchant bar iron during January and February, and found there had been a slump in prices compared to the closing months last year, causing a reduction for the next 60 days to puddlers of 50 cents per ton, and a reduction of 4 per cent to finishers.

The wage scale during March and April will be the base of the scale of $4 per ton for puddling.

Manslaughter Over Bridge Disaster.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Judge Arbuckle has rendered his verdict in the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland railroad bridge disaster. He finds that the accident was due to the failure to use reasonable skill and due caution and care on the part of J. M. Braly of Canton, O., who drew or superintended the drawing of the plans of the bridge. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of Braly, charging manslaughter.

"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

THIS CAN'T HAPPEN WITH AN IVORY TOP

"IVORY TOP" lamp chimneys represent the result that glass experts have been trying to produce since the day glass was discovered. They will not break with heat, and will stand ten times more knocking than any lamp chimney was ever expected to stand. Besides their strength and economy, they look best on the lamp. When the old chimney breaks, get an

IVORY TOP

and end the trouble. Your dealer has them, or will get them if you ask him. Refuse all substitutes. A book telling all about lamps and their care, sent free.

THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO., Alexandria, Ind.

NASAL CATARRH

Is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

CHAS D. WISE,

SURVEYOR,

Civil and Mining Engineer & Draughtsman

Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public

Office Room - 17 East Main Street

Massillon, O

L&N

If You Are Going Anywhere South This Winter

You should write and get correct information in regard to the facilities offered by the

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

THIS CAN BE OBTAINED OF

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH

Can be secured on most liberal terms and at low rates. Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to

P. SID JONES, PASS. AGENT, In charge of Immigration, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

L&N

California BY THE Sunset Limited Southern Pacific Co.

In addition to the regular daily trains and for the especial accommodation of first class passengers, are running over the "Sunset Route" their famous vestibuled "Sunset Limited" trains, composed of Ladies' Parlor and Drawing room car, composite car, containing barber shop, bath room, buffet and smoking compartments, Pullman sleepers—which are double drawing room ten section cars—and last but not least the necessary dining car. The train is never without this car—day or night. These luxurious trains make the quickest time to the Pacific coast and leave New Orleans semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday morning 10 o'clock, time to Los Angeles only 58 hours, San Francisco 75 hours. No extra charge for this superior service. Avoid the cold rigor of the more northern routes by patronizing "Sunset Limited."

ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS.

The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Cresent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday evening for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and all other points in California.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class ticket, to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars, at the very low second-class rate ticket.

For further information, address

W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P Co., Cincinnati, O.

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A good time now to have your books bound for the holidays. Bookbindery, 17 East Main street.

WILLIMANTIC STAR ★ THREAD

Is pre-eminently the best spool cotton for hand sewing or machine sewing. It is the strongest thread made; it is free from knots, kinks, flaws, or ravels; is always uniform in quality, thickness and strength. It never breaks itself or breaks the needle; never puckers the seams or throws the tension out of order. It costs no more than poorer kinds of thread. Ask your dealer for it.

Send 24c and receive 6 spools of thread (any color or number), together with 4 bobbins for your machine, ready wound and an instructive book on thread and sewing, Free.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO. Willimantic, Conn.

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE SEE SEE

How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building.

Our Repair Department Is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 103.

PERRY H. YOUNG

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THE GRAIN MARKETS.

High and Low Prices on Chicago Fx change.

		Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.	May	64⅛	65	64⅛	64⅞
"	July	64¾	64⅞	64½	65½
Corn	May	30	30¼	30	30¼
"	July	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛
Oats	May	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	20¾
"	July	21	21	21	21
Pork		9 87	9.87	9 82	9.85
Lard		5.45½	5.47½	5.42	5.47

Cash Wheat 63½
" Corn 28¾
" Oats 19⅞
" Pork 9 70
" Lard 5.35

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 10.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 81c; No. 2 red, 78c; spring wheat, 75c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 35@35½c; No. 2 shelled, 33½@34c; high mixed shelled, 32½@33c; mixed ear, 32@33c.

OATS—No. 1 white 26@26½c; No. 2 do, 25½@25¾c; extra No. 3 white, 24½@25c; light mixed, 22½@23c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15.75@16.00; No. 2 timothy, $14.25@14 50; mixed clover, $14.00@15.00; packing, $9.00@9.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $12.00@12.50; wagon hay, $18.000@19.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 24@25c; Ohio fancy creamery, 22@23c; fancy country, roll, 16@17c; low grade and cooking, 7@8c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, large size, 10@10½c; New York flats, 10½@11c; fancy Ohios, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 13@13½c; limburger, 12½@13c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; Swiss, in square blocks, 13@13½c.

EGGS — Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 12½@13c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 60@65c per pair; live chickens, small, 40@45c; spring chickens, 40@60c, as to size; dressed chickens, 10@11c per pound; live ducks, 80@90c per pair; live turkeys, 12@13c per pound; dressed, 15@16c; live geese, $1.00@1.50 per pair.

PITTSBURG, March 10.

CATTLE—Receipts fair; 30 cars on sale this week: prices 15@20 cents higher; market steady. We quote as follows: Prime, $4.40@4.50; good, $4.25@4.40; good butchers, $3.75@4.10; rough fat, $3.20@3.80; bulls, stags and cows, $1.75@3.60; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@45.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market active; demand good, with favorable reports from other markets. We quote prices as follows: Prime Philadelphia, $4.55@4.60; best Yorkers, $4.45@4.50; heavy hogs, $4.30@4.40; best pigs, $4.30@4.40; roughs, $3.00@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light for Monday, 20 cars on sale; market active and prices 15c higher on sheep; lambs shade stronger. We quote prices as follows: Prime, sheep, $3.90@4.00; good, $3.75@3.90; fair, $3.40@3 65; common, $2.75@3.15; choice lambs, $4.70@4.90; common to good lambs, $3.50@4.60; veal calves, $6.00@6.75; heavy and thin calves, $2 50@3.50.

CINCINNATI, March 10.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $3.75@4.20. Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 2,300 head.

CATTLE — Market firm at $2.50@4.10. Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 200 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market strong at $2.00@3.75. Receipts 400 head; shipments, none. Lambs—Market firm and higher at $3.75@4.90.

NEW YORK, March 10.

WHEAT—Spot market dull and weaker; No. 1 hard, 76½c f. o. b afloat.

CORN—Spot market quiet and firm; No. 2, 41c.

OATS—Spot market dull and easier; No. 2, 25½@26c.

CATTLE—Market steady. Steers, $4 00@4 65; oxen, $3 15@4.05; bulls, $3 00@3 50; cows, $1.80@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady to firm for sheep at $3.00@4 25; lambs steady at $4.90@5.15 for good to choice; spring lambs nominally firm.

HOGS—Market quoted at $4.40@4 80.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, March 11, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	72
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	30-32
Corn	30-32
Barley	45
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$3 50-4 00
Timothy Seed	$150-$1 80
Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$13 00-15 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	12
Lard, per pound	7
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 90-2 10
Potatoes	20
Onions	40
Apples	70-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	10-11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00-$1 20

Chicago and Toledo Markets

CHICAGO, March 11.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, lower, $3 85@$4.20; cattle, strong higher, $3.40@$4.55.

Wheat, 68¼; corn, 28¾; oats, 19⅝

Kidney Troubles Cured.

The importance of knowing just what to do when one is afflicted with kidney disease or troubles of a uniary nature, is best answered by the following letter which was recently published in the Poughkeepsie, N Y, News Press:

MILLERTON, Dutches Co., N. Y

"Dr. David Kennedy, Dear Sir: For more than eighteen months I was so badly afflicted with kidney trouble I could scarcely walk a quarter of a mile without almost fainting. I did not gain any until I began to use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. After using the first bottle I noticed a decided improvement which continued, and I know that

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

saved my life, for I was in a miserable condition up to the time I began to take it—my friends thought I would never be better.

My sister also has been very sick with bladder trouble for over a year, so bad that quantities of blood would come from her. She suffered at times most frightful pain, and nothing seemed to help her until she began to use Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. She is now using her third bottle and is like a different person.

MRS THOMAS DYER."

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches at the right time if you take it when you have a cold or cough. See the point? Then don't cough. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

"Your BATTLE AX or your life"!
"Must have it"!
BattleAx
A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS
PLUG
The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents
and
The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery ss a medicine for the whole body. It searches out the weak spots and builds them up. It is a strengthener, a purifier and a cure. It puts the digestive system into an active, healthy condition, purifies and enriches the blood and forces out all poisonous matter. Taken in time, it will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It is a purely vegetable compound that works in perfect harmony with nature. It tones up the whole body and produces strong, hard, healthy flesh. It has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, which had withstood the effect of every other medicine. A large number of testimonial letters and photographs of those cured have been printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adv'sr—1008 pages. We will send the book free if you will send your address, also this notice and 21 one cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merits. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself." Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Hear the concert given at the Armory Friday and Saturday night by Edison's phonograph.

Highest Quality, Purity and Flavor

at moderate prices, have made

SOUDERS' ELEGANT FLAVORING EXTRACTS

popular with all discriminating and prudent cooks and housewives.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 20 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue.

ELKHART Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co

W. B. PRATT, Secy. Elkhart, Ind.

OLD HONESTY

PURE OIL PAINT

Guaranteed the Best Paint Made.

This Paint will cover one-fourth more space than any other Paint on the market and will wear for eight to ten years.

The Best is the Most Economical.

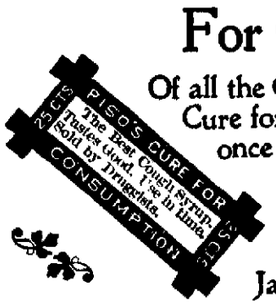
Wright for color cards and prices.

The Goheen Manufacturing Company,

CANTON, OHIO.

Piso's Cure

For Consumption.



Of all the Cough medicines I have for sale, Piso's Cure for Consumption takes the best. When once sold, it makes a permanent customer.

L. F. MARTIN, Druggist,

Eagletown, Indiana.

January 28th, 1896.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on

Saturday, March 28th, 1896,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, free of the dower estate of Cora M. Hollinger, situate in the townships of Perry and Tuscarawas, in the county of Stark, and state of Ohio, and known as two tracts of land as follows, to-wit:

One tract in the north-west quarter of section 30, and south-west quarter of section 19, township of Perry, (10), range 9, described as follows: Commencing at a stone in the north-west corner of section 30 township 10, range 9, and running thence south 4 degrees, 48 minutes, west along west line of said section 2 38-100 chains to a stake; thence south 37 degrees, east 31 84-100 chains to a stake; thence north 4 degrees 48 minutes, east 2 38-100 chains to a stake; thence north 87 degrees, west 17 20-100 chains to a stone; thence north 5 degrees east 9 24-100 chains to a stake; thence north 87 degrees, west 14 66 100 chains to a stake in the west line of section 19, township 10, range 9; thence south 4 degrees 48 minutes, west 9 24 100 chains to the point of beginning, being, also, the south west corner of said section 19, containing 21 15-100 acres.

Appraised at $2,032.50.

Also a tract of land in the south-west quarter of section 24, township Tuscarawas (12), range 10, described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the south east corner of said section 24, and running thence north 85 degrees 15 minutes, west 9 24 100 chains to a stone; thence north 5 degrees 30 minutes, east 6 25-100 chains to a stone; thence south 85 degrees 15 minutes, east 9 24 100 chains to a stake in the east line of of said section 24; thence south 4 degrees 48 minutes, west 6 25 100 chains to the point of beginning, containing 5 77 100 acres.

Appraised at $453.00

Total of 26 92 100 acres, conveyed.

Excepting and reserving therefrom all the stone coal underlying said tract of land, and also the right to mine and remove the same.

Total appraisement of all the real estate $2,485.50.

Terms of sale, one-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year, and one third in two years from day of sale respectively, the deferred payments to bear interest at 6 per cent., and to be secured by mortgage on the said premises.

JOHN J WEFLER,
Executor of the estate of Emanuel Hollinger, Deceased.

Sale of $95,000 Stark County, Ohio, 5% Refunding Bonds.

The Board of County Commissioners, of Stark county, Ohio, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the County Commissioner's office, in the city of Canton, Ohio, to the highest and best bidder, on

Saturday, March 14th, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, noon; $95,000 Stark county refunding 5% bonds, said bonds to be dated March 14th, 1896, and shall become due and payable as follows:

$ 5,000	March 14, 1903
10,000	" " 1904
10,000	" " 1905
10,000	" " 1906
10,000	" " 1907
10,000	" " 1908
10,000	" " 1909
10,000	" " 1910
10,000	" " 1911
10,000	" " 1912

Said bonds are to be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and shall bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable semi annually, and both principal and interest shall be payable at the County Treasurer's office, in the city of Canton, Ohio, or in the city of New York, at the option of the buyer. All bidders will be required to investigate the legality of the bonds before the day of sale, and shall satisfy themselves that the bonds are legally issued in every particular, before bidding on said bonds; and as a guarantee of good faith, all bidders will be required to make a deposit of $5,000 in "The Geo. D. Harter Bank," of Canton, Ohio, and shall receive a certificate of deposit therefor, which shall be properly transferred to the Board of County Commissioners, before their bid or bids will be accepted or considered.

Bonds must be paid for on the day of sale in cash, on or before 3 o'clock, p. m.

Any bidder failing to take up the bonds as required under this advertisement, on or before 3 o'clock of day of sale, shall forfeit to the board of County Commissioners his $5,000, and the bonds will be awarded to the next highest bidder.

Said bonds will be issued under authority of an act of the legislature known as Senate Bill No. 85, and are issued for the purpose of taking up

Outstanding	Bridge Bonds in am't of	$35,000
"	Building Fund Warrants	40,000
"	County " "	25,000
"	Election " "	2,000
"	Children's Home " "	3,000

Transcript of the proceedings and legal papers can be had upon application to the County Auditor prior to the day of sale.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids

L. A. LOICHOT,
County Auditor.

Divorce Notice.

Samuel Davis, whose residence, whereabouts and location are unknown, will take notice that his wife, Lena Davis, has this day filed her petition in the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Samuel Davis; that she charges him with wilful absence for more than three years, gross neglect of duty for the same period, and adultery with Eliza Holderbaum, and that said petition will be for hearing as soon after six weeks from this date as counsell can be heard.

LENA DAVIS,
By ROBERT H. FOLGER, Her Atty.
Massillon, O., March 7, 1896.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, O., praying that a trustee be appointed to take and hold the title to the churchyard and grounds now used by the Sixteen Reformed Church Association, in trust for the use of said association, and that the Sixteen Cemetery Association be appointed trustee to take and hold the title to the cemetery grounds with power to plat said ground into lots and sell the same for burial purposes only, and apply the money so received to the maintenance and improvement of the cemetery grounds.

EGGERT & MCLAUGHLIN,
Attorneys for petitioners.

Sheriff's Sale.

Andrew G. Smith vs. Fred Aldman et al } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, April 11, 1896,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Perry, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as being part of section No. 6, township No 10, range No 9, and bounded as follows:

Commencing at a post which is the south-east corner of Thomas Leahy's lot and the north-west corner of this survey; thence north 3½ degrees, east 2 chains 25⅗ links; thence south 2½ degrees, west 1 chain 68½ links to a stone in the road; thence along the road north 77½ degrees, west 1 chain 42½ links to a stone; thence north 6½ degrees west 1 chain 11 links, to the place of beginning.

Also a parcel of land situated in the Township of Perry, County of Stark and State of Ohio and known as part of fractional section six, township ten (10) range 9, it also being part of Earl's out lots No. 16 bounded and described as follows: Starting at a point distant 1 chain 88 links from the south-west corner of Earl's out lot No. 9, bearing south 2½ degrees, west, place of beginning middle of road; thence running south 2¼ degrees, west 1 chain 90 links to a stake; thence south 72½ degrees, east 1 chain 48 links to a stake; thence north 43¾ degrees, east 2 chains 83 links to a stake on the southern boundary or angle of a road used by the public; thence along the middle of said road in with the angles and corners of said road to the place of beginning. Also granting the right of road way adjoining first described tract.

Appraised at $300

Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

ORLANDO C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed Executors of the estate of Adam Hammersmith, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated March 5th, 1896.

CHAS. V. HAMMERSMITH,
JOHN B. FIERSTOS, JR.,
Executors.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

The undersigned as administrators of the estate of Peter Lawrence, deceased, will offer at public sale on

Saturday, March 14, 1896,

at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises, the farm formerly owned by C. K. Reinoehl, containing 165 acres, situated one mile north-east of North Lawrence, and three miles south of Canal Fulton, said farm is under good cultivation except about ten acres of timber, two wells of good water, orchard and small fruits, substantial house of eight large rooms, cellar under all the house, good barn, 40 x 95 feet, and other necessary outbuildings, convenient to school, as the school-house is on the south-east corner of the farm. This land is nicely located, and well suited for either stock-raising or grain, and will be offered as a whole, and also in small tracts, as may suit purchaser, as it can be divided into twenty to forty-acre pieces to advantage, as the Fulton and Massillon road divides it nearly in the center, north and south, and the Massillon and Wooster road forms the south line.

Terms, one-third cash or its equivalent, until April 1st; balance in one and two years, with interest and mortgage security. Possession given April 1st. A liberal discount for cash.

Appraised as a whole at $50.00 per acre.

JACOB R. LAWRENCE,
J. W. SCHUCKERS,
February 17, 1896. Administrators.

Sheriff's Sale.

Charles F. Porter vs Jesse Alden, et. al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, O., and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, March 14, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark and state of Ohio, and known as and being lots numbered seventeen hundred and eighty-five (1785) and seventeen hundred and eight-six (1786), in Taylor Clay's sub-division of parts of lots numbered thirty (30) and thirty-one (31) in Wetmore, Binney and Fay's amicable partition in the city of Massillon.

Appraised at $1,200.00,

Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.

R. W. MCCAUGHEY, Attorney. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Divorce Notice.

Wilhelmina Baker, residing at No. 3016, Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, will take notice that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1896, Charles C. Baker, filed his petition in the court of common pleas, of Stark county, Ohio, being cause No 11214, praying a divorce from said Wilhelmina Baker on the ground of willful absence from him, for more than three years last past; and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the 4th day of April, 1896

CHARLES C. BAKER,
By Clark, Ambler & Clark, his attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

Robert A. Pinn vs. Gilbert N. Porter. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of execution issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, March 28, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

All of the right, title, and interest of any kind whatsoever which the defendant, Gilbert N. Porter has, being an estate for thirteen years in the following described premises: Situated in Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Willaman & Schworm's brick building on Erie street, between Charles and Tremont streets, and extending southwardly along the west line of Erie street, a distance of sixteen feet, thence westwardly at right angles to Erie street a distance of twenty-four feet, thence northwardly at right angles sixteen feet, thence eastwardly at right angles twenty-four feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $300.00.

Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m.

R. A. PINN, Attorney. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

CERTIFICATE.

NAMES AND RESIDENCE, MEMBERS OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss

This is to certify that Urias Matthew, Wayne Matthew and John D. Matthew, all of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, are interested as partners in the partnership, transacting business in this state under the name of Matthew Brothers.

The principal office or place of business of said partnership is at Masillon, in this county.

The above are the names in full of all the members of said partnership and their places of residence.

Signed and acknowledged by us, this 31st day of January, 1896.

URIAS MATTHEW,
WAYNE MATTHEW,
JOHN D. MATTHEW.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this 31st day of January, 1896, before me, the subscriber a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came the above named Urias Matthew, Wayne Matthew and John D. Matthew, and acknowledged the signing of the foregoing certificate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, on the day and year last aforesaid.

W. N. HEMPERLY,
Notary Public.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Charles Wenzel, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased

Dated the 17th day of February, 1896.

MARY E. SCARAMUZZ,
Administratrix.

DR. B. E. OTTMAN,

The Celebrated Specialist,

Of Columbus, O., will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, April 8

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Month.

No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of All Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known Specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases upon the latest scientific principles, and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women Quickly and Permanently Cured by the latest approved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

DEAFNESS. I cure 90 per cent. of all cases. Many cases cured in one treatment.

DISCHARGING EARS cured in every case.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, bronchitis and lung troubles, caused from catarrh, positively cured.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Weak Parts and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

Cases and correspondence confidential, but personal consultation preferred.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S.

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Dr. B. E. OTTMAN, 255 E. Broad st., Columbus, O.

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